The New-York Times.

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THE EXPIRING CONGRESS.

CLOSING SCENES IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS UNINTERESTING AND MONOTONOUS—THE LOBBYISTS, MALE AND FEMALE, DESERT THE CAPITOL EARLY—A POOR CHANCE FOR JOBS—SLAUGHTER OF EVERYTHING WHICH SAVORS OF THE LOBBY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—To the crowds of spectators in the galleries the proceedings of the last night in the House were dull and uninteresting. Bills were read and passed by their titles, when no objections were offered; the long roll was frequently called, and there will be no exciting scenes or personal encounters. The House lobby was filled by principals and agents of schemes which they hoped some adventitious circumstances would assist in crowding through, and who were constantly sending into members for the purpose of consultation and advice. The Chorpenning combination, male and female, flitted about with painfully anxious faces; while McGarrahan walked listlessly about, as if in blissful ignorance of the existence of Rancho Panoche Grande. Men, whose faces have haunted the lobbies during the closing hours of Congress for many years, faultlessly dressed, with dainty bouquets on the lappels of their coats, held close converse with members, when they could be caught, and passed in and out of committee-rooms with that boldness which can only be acquired by years of freedom about legislative halls. There was little opportunity, however, for their peculiar operations, and their vigilance was without reward. By midnight the galleries were almost entirely deserted, and the members of the lobby, becoming disconsolate over the prospect, silently stole away, except a few who never know when they are beaten. Legislation proceeded during the small hours, in a quiet, monotonous way, except when a measure was reached to which objection was made, when noise and confusion would interrupt the monotony. The Senate, which is always a dull body, was very uninteresting to-night, and its galleries were deserted at an early hour. There has been one remarkable feature of the night's proceedings—everything savoring of a job, large or small, was contemptuously laid aside. The Bayfield and St. Croix, the iron-clad contracts, and other familiar jobs were among those sacrificed.

NEW-MEXICO AND COLORADO.

THE BILLS FOR THE ADMISSION OF THESE TERRITORIES AS STATES PROBABLY DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House to-day, just before the recess, a resolution was presented to suspend the rules and take up the bills providing for the admission to the Union of Colorado and New-Mexico. The bills were passed by the House at the last session, but were not acted upon by the Senate until last week. The Senate amended the bills so as to postpone the State elections until July, 1876, and the amendments required the concurrence of the House. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted—yeas 164, nays 84. A number of Republicans who voted in the negative were induced to change, and while these changes were making, great interest was manifested, the members crowding in front of the Clerk's desk, and inquiring the result. As soon as the vote was announced, Randall made a motion for a recess. Thus the Senate, by attaching a slight amendment to each of the bills, delayed the admission of two new States to the Union unless another and more successful effort should be made for them in the House before morning.

A SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO REACH THE SPEAKER'S TABLE—PASSAGE OF THE COLORADO BILL—THE NEW-MEXICO BILL DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Gen. Butler made another effort to-night to pass his resolution suspending the rule, in order to take up bills on the Speaker's table, which would enable a majority of the House to pass any bill except those appropriating public money or lands, on which a two-thirds vote was required. The resolution was rejected by 93 to 145. Mr. Roberts, of New-York, then proposed that the rules be suspended and the bills on the table considered, the Senate Civil Rights bill to be referred to the Judiciary Committee, not to be brought back by a motion to reconsider, and no bill to be passed to which objection was made, unless upon a two-thirds vote. This was agreed to. When the Colorado bill was reached the yeas and nays were demanded on its passage, resulting in yeas 164, nays 76, and the bill passed. The New-Mexico bill was taken up, and the vote was yeas 154, nays 87. Not receiving two-thirds, the bill was rejected. Mr. Cessna raised the point of order that a majority vote only was required to concur in Senate amendments. The Speaker decided that concurring in the amendments was passing the bill, and therefore overruled the point. The votes upon these two bills separate show that the bill to admit New-Mexico had far less strength than that for Colorado. The latter would have been lost on a full vote.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

IMMENSE ADDITIONS TO THE APPROPRIATIONS BY THE SENATE—THE EADS MISSISSIPPI SCHEME TACKED ON—THE BILL SWELLED TO FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill took the place of the "Omnibus" bill as a carrier of immense appropriations for private or local purposes. It was taken up in the Senate about 8 o'clock, and there were placed upon it, in rapid succession, several amendments proposed by the Committee on Transportation, as follows: An amendment increasing the appropriation for the Fox and Wisconsin River improvements from $500,000 to $600,000; increasing the appropriation for the Ohio River from $3,000 to $8,000; increasing the appropriation for the Great Kanawha River from $100,000 to $600,000; increasing the appropriation for the Tennessee River from $160,000 to $560,000. These amendments were placed in the bill by very large majorities, and without serious opposition. Mr. West next moved the Eads bill, so called, for the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi River, as an amendment to the River and Harbor bill, and the motion was agreed to without a roll-call. This bill contemplates an expenditure of $5,000,000, of which $500,000 are to be expended within three months, if during that time Mr. Eads shall secure in the South-west Pass a channel twenty feet deep and two hundred feet wide. Later in the evening Mr. Alcorn moved to appropriate $3,400,000 for the levees of the Mississippi River. This was adopted by a vote of 26 to 24. These amendments together contemplate an expenditure of nearly $10,000,000, making the aggregate of appropriations made or contemplated upward of $15,000,000. "Senator Dillworthy" has been exceedingly active, and the effects of his labors begin to appear. The great appropriations will be somewhat reduced in the conferences or the bill may fail altogether, which would be no great calamity.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION—THE ACTION OF THE SENATE ON IT—THE BILL RATHER LESS BURDENED WITH OBJECTIONABLE ITEMS THAN USUAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—When the Senate met to-day, it proceeded to the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill, which was sent from the House about 3 o'clock this morning. The bill with the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations covers ninety-two printed pages, and was put in type at the Government Printing-office, between the adjournment last night and the meeting of the Senate to-day. The Senate devoted the afternoon exclusively to the bill, Mr. Sargent having it in charge. All amendments were resisted by him with great tenacity, and by common consent very little time was spent in debate till near the close of the afternoon. The bill was finally passed with amendments, about 7:15 o'clock. It will be printed with the Senate amendments by midnight, or a little later, and will be ready for the Conference Committee. Although great numbers of amendments were offered in the Senate, very few, comparatively, were agreed to, and those, for the most part, were unimportant. It may be found on examination that the bill contains some objectionable items, but on the whole it is remarkably clear of the doubtful appropriations and legislation which have sometimes been attached to it. One amendment which was agreed to in the Senate limits the compensation of the counsel of the United States before the Alabama Commission to $8,000. Mr. Creswell resigned the office of Postmaster General, and soon after was appointed as counsel before this court, and it was commonly understood that his fees would reach a very large sum, estimated by many to be upward of $100,000. Although his name is not mentioned, the paragraph is intended to apply to him. An appropriation was made to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds issued for the district indebtedness. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, attempted to secure an appropriation of $300,000 to begin the construction of the stone terrace on the west of the Capitol, designed by Mr. Olmsted, but his proposition was lost by a small majority; $200,000 was appropriated, however, to continue the work on the Capitol grounds under Mr. Ormsted's plan. The provision of the bill relative to the Printing and Engraving Bureau, which the Committee on Appropriations proposed to amend so as to compel all the work to be done within the District of Columbia, was left, after some discussion in the Senate, as it came from the House, and provided for the execution of one or two of the Government securities outside of the Treasury Department, by contract with private companies. Mr. Kellogg's bill reorganizing the Treasury Department, which the House attached to the Sundry Civil bill as an amendment, was stricken out in the Senate. The bill is completely enrolled, so far as the House and Senate have agreed in their action, and is in such a condition that it will undoubtedly be ready for signature before 12 o'clock to-morrow.

CONDITION OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

AGREEMENT ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES—THE DEFICIENCY AND RIVER AND HARBOR BILLS STILL UNFINISHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The differences between the two Houses on the Indian, Post Office, and Legislative Appropriation bills were overcome finally, and they were sent to the President. The franking privilege covering books and documents published by the Government, and seeds issued by the Agricultural Department is preserved in the bill. The Deficiency bill was finished by the House this afternoon. It embraces thirty-four pages, and will have to be passed over by the Senate very rapidly, if enacted before noon of to-morrow. At 1 o'clock the Senate is about finishing the River and Harbor bills. The items for the Mississippi levees was finally struck out, but most of the other important amendments retained. In addition to those amendments before mentioned, was one providing $600,000 for the Hennepin Canal.

Later.—The Senate, at 1:30, has not yet finished the River and Harbor bill, and there is scarcely any prospect that it will become law. The Deficiency bill has not yet been taken up in the Senate, and it may possibly fail. The Sundry Civil bill stands in no apparent danger of defeat, since it is ready to go to a conference committee. The Legislative bill has at last been agreed to. There is now but a very slight prospect of an extra session, since Congress would not be called by reason of the failure of the River and Harbor bill and the Deficiency bill or either of them.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

ACTION ON THE PACIFIC MAIL REPORT—TAKING THE LOBBY IN HAND—DOUBLE PAY FOR LOUISIANA REPRESENTATION—THE LIVINGSTON STATUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The resolution recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means in their report on the Pacific Mail investigation was taken up this evening and passed without a call for the yeas and nays. The only opposition manifested was by Crooke, of Brooklyn, who remarked that the resolution was an outrage upon decency. He seems to think that it was quite sufficient to turn Schumaker's case over to the court, without continuing the investigation in the next Congress. On the vote by tellers, the only members against the passage of the resolution were Whitehouse, Crooke, Smith of Louisiana, Schell, Negley, Tremain, Dunnell, and Cain.

THE LOBBY BILL.

The bill regulating the lobby business, reported by the committee, was also taken up at a late hour and passed by the House without dissent.

THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

The House to-night disposed of the Louisiana contested cases by seating Messrs. Sheridan and Lawrence. Sheridan and Pinchback were contestants, but the latter has not preferred any claim since last session, when he and Sheridan were heard before the House, and the case was recommitted to the committee. Lawrence contested the seat held by Sypher. Last week the Committee on Elections reported in favor of Messrs. Sheridan and Lawrence, but in consequence of the Appropriation bills, and bills touching affairs in the South, the report could not be taken up. The resolution declaring Sheridan entitled to the seat was passed on a division. In the Lawrence-Sypher case, a minority resolution, declaring neither of the contestants to have been elected, was rejected, and Lawrence was admitted by—yeas 134, nays 87. It was 9:30 o'clock when Lawrence was sworn in, and his official connection with Congress will be bounded by fifteen hours. This case has been delayed beyond all reason, and the justice which has been done Mr. Lawrence is very tardy. He comes in in time to draw his full salary as a member for two years. Sypher has also drawn a salary for the same time. It is hard to say who is responsible for the farce that has been played. The administering of the oath by which Lawrence and Sheridan were bound to the faithful discharge of fifteen hours duty in the House appeared little more than mockery, but it is a good thing to have Sypher put out, even on the last day. The only votes against the resolution declaring Pinchback not elected were given by the colored members who sent a shout of "No!" from the corner where they had gathered.

THE STATUE OF ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON—NEW-YORK'S SECOND CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. E. D. Palmer, of Albany, to-day placed in the old hall of the Capitol a bronze statue of Robert R. Livingston. This is the second contribution of New-York to the National Gallery of statues of distinguished Americans. It was modeled by Mr. Palmer in Paris, and was cast in the celebrated foundry of Barbebienne. It is exquisitely finished, and the workmanship of the founders delighted the artist, who had not seen the statue since it was cast. It was placed on the west side of the hall, near the Clinton statue, previously contributed by New-York. It attracted great numbers of visitors to the Capitol, and was universally admired. It will undoubtedly take rank, as a work of art, above any of the other statues in the gallery, and is entirely creditable to the State which presents it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has approved the following: A joint resolution to provide for the preservation of the manuscript returns of the first and ninth censuses; an act further supplemental to the various acts prescribing the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections; an act to declare the true intent and meaning of the twentieth section of an act passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Dakota, Jan. 14, 1875, entitled "An act making the conveyance of homesteads not valid unless the wife join in the conveyance;" an act in relation to the Quartermaster's Department, fixing its status, reducing its numbers, and regulating appointments and promotions therein; an act to incorporate the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Company; an act to provide for the sale of desert lands in Lassen County, Cal.; an act to relieve C. D. Anderson of political disabilities.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the first calling of the calendar was continued, extending to case No. 900. Case No. 643, Moses Hyneman against the United States, being in readiness, was submitted upon the evidence and argued by counsel; Frank W. Hackett for claimant, and Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the United States. The court adjourned till Thursday at 11 A. M.

A DESPERADO IN CUSDODY.

Clarence Brown, alias Smith, the notorious thief who robbed Col. Casey, the President's brother-in-law, some time since, and who was arrested in this city by Detectives Sergeant and McElfresh, made a desperate effort to escape from the City Prison last night, having undermined his cell, and got nearly on the outside when discovered. He was heavily ironed, and will be taken back to Sing Sing Prison, whence he escaped, by Deputy Warden Jackson, who arrived here this morning.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The Controller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report of their condition at the close of business on Monday, the 1st day of March, instant.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Mr. Airy, Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, England, reports that he has received a telegram from the transit of Venus observers at Kerguelen Island, through Mr. Stone, of Cape Town, via Maderia. Corbet, Corke, and Goodridge observed the ingress. Mr. Perry got a good observation of the egress, and all obtained some observations. The weather was generally cloudy. The English photographs are poor. The Americans and Germans lost the interval contact, but the former obtained some photographs.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

FORTY-SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS SIGN THE WHEELER PROPOSITION—THE ARBITRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Conservative committee, now in Washington, have received dispatches to-day which say that forty-seven members of the Conservative caucus have signed the Wheeler proposition of compromise. The opposition to the adjustment is gradually dying away, and a sentiment favorable to the acceptance of the terms of compromise is rapidly increasing. This information confirms the opinions of members of the committee of the House, that the majority of the people, if left free to give expression to their wishes, would be found to desire peace and good government.

The members of the Congressional Committee will be ready to take up the arbitration next Thursday.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Diocese of Wisconsin has voted to confirm Bishops De Koven and Jaggar.

At the city and town elections in Oswego County on Tuesday seventeeen Democratic and ten Republican Supervisors were elected.

Dominick Romando, the Italian who was stabbed by Isidore Romando, on Sunday morning last, in Philadelphia, died yesterday morning at the Pennsylvania Hospital. A post mortem examination will be made.

The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of a man supposed to be John A. Revers, found dead in his bed at the Ridgeway Hotel, Philadelphia, from heart disease. On his arms were tattooed the letters "I. H. S."

The returns from the town elections of Dutchess County, N. Y., make the Board of Supervisors stand eighteen Democrats, three Liberals, and four Republicans. Last year the board had one Republican majority. Several of the Democrats were elected on a Union ticket.

At the annual election of Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, the following ticket was elected: J. H. Devereux, H. B. Hurlbut, T. P. Handy, L. M. Hubby, S. Burke, James Barnett, Amos Townsend, and Stillman Witt, of Cleveland; H. J. Jewett, Herman P. Balzer, and F. S. Leland, of New-York; B. S. Brown, of Columbus, and R. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati.

ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATURE SHOWING A LITTLE INDUSTRY AT LAST.

SHARP CONTEST ON A PROPOSITION TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS OF THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION—THE THIRD ANTI-RING BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY—THE SEVENTH REGIMENT BILLS IN DANGER—THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE TO BE MADE A PUBLIC WORK—MISCELLANEOUS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—THE SAVINGS BANK BILL AMENDED IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—There is some little reason to believe that this Legislature is about to make a show of industry, even if it is incapable of displaying any but the little negative ability possessed by the minority side. Yesterday and to-day the Assembly sat for over three hours, and disposed of considerable business at each session, though it was undoubtedly of a generally unimportant character. Up to the present time there have been about 550 bills introduced in the Assembly, and about fifty passed and signed by the Governor. Hereafter night sessions will be held on Tuesday and Thursday of each week.

Gov. Tilden has resumed the consideration of Mayor Wickham's charges against the Fire Commissioners and the Corporation Counsel, and will probably not announce his conclusions on the questions for some weeks, as there are still some proofs to be adduced on behalf of the Fire Commissioners which have not yet been received.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. McGroarty, of Kings, to-day introduced a bill relative to and regulating the manufacture, sale, and storage of kerosene, naphtha, and other combustible oils, fluids, gases, and explosive materials in the City of Brooklyn. It is designed to confer upon the Brooklyn Fire Commissioners the same powers in relation to this subject as are exercised by the New-York Fire Commissioners.

Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, introduced the bill in relation to the East River Bridge, which has already been published, providing that whenever the cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall have purchased and own two-thirds of the stock of the company the two cities should then assume the construction and maintenance of the bridge, and it shall be constructed as a public work.

Mr. Griffin, of Warren, introduced a bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons throughout the State.

Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, introduced a bill relating to the Department of Docks of New-York City, with the view of protecting the interests of the owners of dock, wharf, or water-front property. It provides that whenever such lawful owners are obstructed from the use and occupation of or access to such water-front property, or are prevented from receiving and collecting the rents or emoluments due and payable to them, by reason of any act of the Department of Docks, or by the erection or threatened erection of any structure under the control of said department, all such loss to such owners, with reasonable compensation for loss of profits arising from or growing out of such obstruction or hindrance, shall be reimbursed to the owner or owners out of the City Treasury, on an award therefor to be fixed by Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, who may be designated upon the application of either party.

Mr. Muller, of New-York, introduced a bill to confer upon the Police force of the City of New-York the exclusive power to make arrests for violations of the laws in relation to the prevention of cruelty to animals.

THE THIRD ANTI-"RING" BILL.

Mr. Waehner, of New-York, reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee Mr. Hammond's bill for the prosecution of official peculators and defaulters, which was introduced last Monday night. This is the third of what are known as the anti-"Ring" bills, designed to facilitate prosecutions against the fugitive members of the Tammany Ring. It authorizes the State to prosecute for the recovery of money where the City or county authorities refuse or neglect to do so, and also empowers the State to bring and carry on such actions in other States or Territories and in foreign countries.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

Mr. Daly, from the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, reported adversely and unanimously on the bill authorizing the erection at public expense of an armory for the Seventh Regiment. The bill introduced by Mr. Stauf several weeks since for the repeal of the act of 1873, setting apart, and purchasing at the expense of the City of New-York, a plot of ground at Sixty-fifth street, for the erection of an armory for the Seventh Regiment, was also reported adversely, but after some debate was recommitted to the Committee on Cities.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The feature of the day's legislation in the Assembly was a debate on Mr. Hauschel's resolution requiring the Committee on Commerce to investigate the abuses of power and mismanagement of affairs in the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. In his address in support of the resolution Mr. Hauschel said that the board had been guilty of gross mismanagement; that they had driven a large share of the immigrant traffic of New-York City to other ports; that they were incompetent, and that their administration of affairs had been of a very detrimental character, especially as to the matter of appointment of subordinates, many competent employes having been displaced to make room for new and incompetent men.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, took the ground that all investigations by committee were fruitless, and that in his seven years of experience in the House he had never yet seen any benefit to the people resulting from such inquiry. On the contrary, they were a source of public expense. He was aware that there was great mismanagement in the Board of Emigration, and would go as far as the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Hauschel,) in any properly directed effort to reconstruct or reorganize the board, which he thought could be best done by the introduction and passing of a bill. The information now desired, he was sure, could be obtained by a resolution of request for information. If the gentleman from New-York would introduce such a bill as he had suggested, he [Mr. Husted] would go with him on it all the way through.

Messrs. Dessar and T. C. Campbell, of New-York, spoke briefly in support of the resolution; and Messrs. Alvord, of Onondaga, Petty, of Suffolk, and Burtis, of Kings, in opposition. The resolution was then lost by a vote of 53 yeas to 53 nays, whereupon Mr. Hauschel immediately moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Husted moved in amendment to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

This motion was, of course, not debatable. The Tammany delegation skirmished the floor of the House to get up another vote or two, and the motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 54 yeas to 54 nays. The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider, which was adopted, after a brief discussion, by a vote of 54 yeas to 53 nays.

Mr. Alvord offered, as an amendment to the original resolution, a clause to be appended requiring that the investigation should be conducted without expense to the State, and without the services of either a clerk or clerks or a stenographer. The resolution was so amended, and in this shape was finally adopted. The amendment has actually deprived the committee of power to make any investigation, unless they do so at their own expense.

The House to-day also adopted a resolution to hold evening sessions for the consideration of general orders on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday of each week.

AMENDMENT OF THE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

The Senate spent by far the greater part of its session to-day in discussing Senator Wood's bill for conforming all the existing charters of savings banks to a uniformity of powers, rights, and liabilities, and for providing for the future organization of savings banks and the administration of their affairs by a general law, in accordance with the requirements of the amended Constitution. Much of the debate was of an uninteresting character, because of its necessarily being concerned with details, but a great deal of it, on the contrary, was of such unusual earnestness and ability as to abundantly indicate the deep and widespread interest felt in the measure. Especially was this true of the remarks which were made upon what may be characterized as the very soul of the bill, that is, the section providing that the Superintendent of the Banking Department may, after suitable investigation into the circumstances of each case, grant savings bank charters by his own power and without application to the Legislature. Upon this point the principal speakers were Senators Wood and Lowery, and, in opposition to them, Senators Bradley and Laning. The two first-named gentlemen thought the Superintendent should be invested with this power because of the probability that he would grant, and refuse charters more wisely than the Legislature, to which investigation was practically impossible, and which had never had the moral courage to refuse a single request to issue a charter, and which was sometimes induced to grant them by improper motives. Senators Bradley and Laning were opposed to the provision. They were sure that the amended Constitution did not contemplate the surrender by the Legislature of any portion of its sovereign power of granting franchises, and if checks upon the charter-granting power were needed they thought the Legislature was less open to corrupt influence than a single individual. Remarks in very much the same spirit were made by Senators Selkreg and Gross, and finally the Senate adopted an amendment which was offered by Senator Bradley, and which provides that the Banking Superintendent shall submit to the Legislature for its action thereon the result of his investigation into the circumstances surrounding any application for a savings bank charter. The other amendments were unimportant, excepting one providing that not less than thirteen persons, instead of "not less than seven," as the bill originally read, may associate themselves together for the purpose of organizing a savings bank in accordance with the provisions of the act. The bill is so voluminous that scarcely a quarter of it was gone through, and the Committee of the Whole, upon rising, merely reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The rest of the business transacted by the Senate was unimportant. No bills of interest were passed, and the only one introduced—offered by Senator Fox—was published in the abstract in yesterday's TIMES. Its principal feature is the consolidation of the offices and duties of the Controller and Chamberlain of New-York City. In executive session to-day the Senate confirmed the Governor's nomination of Sullivan Caverno, of Lockport, and Alexander S. Johnson, of Utica, as members of the commission to revise the statutes. In this connection it may be remarked that the Senate to-day rejected Senator Gross' bill providing for increasing the Commission for the revision of the statutes by adding to it two members. In making the Judiciary Committee's adverse report, the acceptance of which caused the rejection of the bill, Senator Robertson gave as an excuse for not increasing the number of the Commissioners the fact that the expense of the revision would thereby be greatly increased, and probably without materially hastening the completion of the work.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Peter Clogher, Theodore Pomeroy, James McQuade, Alexander S. Johnson, and George B. Anderson, of Oneida, as managers of the State Lunatic Asylum: Sullivan Caverno, of Rockport, and Alexander S. Johnson, of Utica, as Commissioners to revise the Statutes.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The final report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice was presented to-day by the Chairman, Mr. Sener, of Virginia. The report is one of the most elaborate documents presented to Congress for some time. It traces the origin of these committees on expenditures in the departments, and contrasts the remarkable activity and prominence in the proceedings of this committee with the inertness of those in the other departments, which have not reported for thirty years. The report briefly reviews the work of the committee, which has exposed the great frauds of the Western District of Arkansas, compelled the Judges to resign to escape impeachment, and reduced the expenditures from $321,000 the year before the investigation to $84,000 the year after. Besides this practical advantage to the Treasury the committee has proposed legislation, which is now law, saving many thousands of dollars annually to the Government, and preventing the recurrence of like frauds in future. The expenditures in five other districts have also been investigated. The report reviews the whole subject of the expenditures of the judiciary of the country, and in furtherance of the practical aims of the committee, recommends the discontinuance of many of the Assistant District Attorneys and the consolidation of the two districts of North Carolina, the two of Virginia, the two of Michigan, and the two of Wisconsin, and if these recommendations are concurred in there will be a still further saving to the Treasury. The labors of this committee, which was created in January, 1874, on Mr. Sener's motion, have been very onerous and almost continuous during this Congress.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN, OF KENTUCKY.

MR. HALE, OF NEW-YORK, CORRECTS WHAT HE CALLS THE INJUSTICE TO MR. BROWN IN THE RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mr. Hale, of New-York, who has not been able to attend the sittings of the House for the past four weeks on account of illness, wrote to-day to Mr. Crittenden, of Missouri, expressing his regret that his illness had prevented him from taking any part in correcting the injustice which he is now fully convinced was done to Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, in the resolution of censure moved by himself and adopted by the House in the earlier part of the session. He repeats his conviction, that so far as that resolution imputed to Mr. Brown any intention of prevarication and double dealing in his response to the Speaker, himself, and a majority of the House had been misled, and had done injustice to Mr. Brown. He adds: "A careful examination of the record since, qualfying it by my own distinct recollection, satisfied me that I did a great wrong to Mr. Brown in imputing this intent to him, and that there was nothing in his response to the Speaker inconsistent with the entire good faith, or with the integrity of an upright and honorable man. I shall never hesitate to express freely the conviction that I have above expressed to you, and if anything contained in this letter will, in your judgment, be of service to Mr. Brown, I beg you to consider the letter entirely at your service for any use whatever that you or other friends of Mr. Brown may think proper to make of it."

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS AT HARRISBURG YESTERDAY—SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 3.—The Anti-Monopoly Convention contains representatives from all the labor organizations in New-York and Pennsylvania, including the Grangers and retail coal dealers. An address was [illegible] by Horace H. Day, of New-Hork, representing the Industrial Congress of the United States, who received a vote of thanks. E. M. Davis, of Philadelphia, also delivered an address on the moneyed power of the country, and its tendency to foster monopolies. The Convention adopted resolutions condemning the passage by the Legislature of any bill which will not hold the employer responsible for the competency of the apprentice when he becomes a master mechanic, urging the passage of some law which will restrain the large corporations from charging excessive rates of transportation, condemning the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for discharging those of its employes who are members of corporate labor organizations, and recommending the enactment of a law by the Legislature appointing a commission to examine into the causes of the difficulties existing between labor and capital, which shall report the testimony taken and the conclusion arrived at to the Legislature at the next session.

The Convention reassembled this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Barr's Hall, President John F. Walsh, of Schuylkill County, in the chair. A number of resolutions were adopted tending to oppose monopoly, among them the following:

Resolved, That the action of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in procuring by fraud and deception the charter known originally as the Laurel Run Improvement Company, and now called the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, whereby special privileges of great value to them and danger to the community were granted, and their abuse of said privileges, demand immediate attention. Upon the Legislature of the State we urge the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses to investigate the affairs of both corporations with instructions to report an act repealing all or so much of their charters as may be detrimental or dangerous to the public welfare."

A discussion of one hour took place on the subject of uniting the laboring classes of the United States. Senator Staunton, of Luzerne, addressed the convention on a bill before the Legislature in the interests of the miners and laborers in the coal fields.

An evening session was held for the further discussion of the question of uniting the mechanics, miners, and laboring men of the country. Several delegates from New-York addressed the convention.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CROYDON RACES—THE INTERNATIONAL HURDLE RACE WON BY INDUSTRIOUS.

LONDON, March 3.—The Croydon March steeple chases and hurdle races, which were postponed yesterday in consequence of the frost, commenced to-day. The principal event of the day was the Grand International Hurdle Race, which was won by Industrious, Barton coming in second, and Hippias third. Houghton started the favorite at four to one, but failed to get a place, and was tenth in passing the string. The betting on the placed horses was twelve to one against Industrious, six to one against Barton, and eleven to one against Hippias. Nineteen horses started. The following is a summary of the race:

Grand International Handicap Hurdle Race, of 25 sovereigns, 10 forfeit (in case of acceptance,) with 500 sovereigns added; second to receive 50 sovereigns; winners after Dec. 22, at noon, 7 pounds extra; entrance, 3 sovereigns each, (to the fund.) the only liability if declered out by the first Tuesday in January; two miles and a quarter, over nine hurdles; closed with 105 subscribers, of whom 53 paid 3 sovereigns to the fund:

Mr. I. Walker's b. c. Industrious, 4 years, by Blair Athol, dam Busy Bee, by Newminster. 152 pounds	1
Mr. J. Harding's b. c. Barton, 4 years, by Trumpeter, dam Lady of the Manor. 143 pounds	2
Owner's br. g. Hippias, aged, by Gladiateur, dam Lady Evelyn. 153 pounds	3
Mr. J. Billinghurst's b. h. Houghton, aged, by Wild Dayrell, dam Freight. 150 pounds	0

THE RETURN RIFLE MATCH BETWEEN AMERICANS AND IRISHMEN FIXED FOR JUNE 29.

DUBLIN, March 3.—The Irish Rifle Association, at a meeting to-day, fixed upon June 29 next as the date of commencement of the return match between the American and Irish riflemen. It was decided that the meeting will be either at Dublin or the Curragh of Kildare.

A committee to entertain the American visitors during their stay in Ireland was also appointed.

FRANCE.

THE PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS TO FORM A NEW CABINET.

LONDON, March 4.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Versailles says the negotiations for the formation of a new Cabinet are progressing, and will probably be concluded to-day. Should they succeed, M. Buffet will be Vice President of the Council, without a portfolio. The appointment of Minister of the Interior is as yet unsettled.

PURCHASE OF CAVALRY HORSES IN GERMANY—THE AUTHORITIES URGED TO PREVENT IT.

BERLIN, March 3.—The *North German Gazette* says the French Government has ordered the purchase of 10,000 cavalry horses in Germany. The *Gazette* hopes the German authorities will take steps to prevent such purchases.

SPAIN.

A BODY OF CARLISTS DEFEATED BY THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

MADRID, March 3.—A force of Carlists under Miret has been defeated by a body of National troops.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

BERLIN, March 3.—The health of Prince Bismarck is improving. He gave a dinner yesterday to the officers of the House of Lords and Chamber of Deputies, and several members of these bodies were in attendance.

ITALY.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ROME, March 3.—In the March Consistory the Pope will institute new dioceses in the United States, or raise those already created to Metropolitan Sees.

ARRIVAL OF JOHN W. FORNEY.

FLORENCE, March 3.—John W. Forney, Commissioner of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, has arrived in this city.

LOSS OF AN AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

ONLY FOUR OUT OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY LIVES KNOWN TO BE SAVED—THREE BOATS FILLED WITH PEOPLE MISSING.

LONDON, March 4—5:30 A. M.—The steamer Gothenburg has been wrecked on one of the Fourneaux Islands in Bass' Straits, between Van Dieman's Land and Australia. She had on board eighty-five passengers and a crew of thirty-five. Of these only four persons are known to be saved. Three boats, filled with passengers and crew, are yet to be heard from.

The steamer had a large cargo, which included 3,000 ounces of gold.

WISCONSIN.

THE LATEST RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—The Assembly to-night passed a bill considerably advancing the rates fixed by the Potter law. The Senate passed a bill to the same effect last night. There is some difference in the rates fixed by the two Houses, but the lowest rate is a large gain for railroads over those allowed by the Potter law. The difference will probably be adjusted by a compromise between the two houses.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 4—1 A. M.—The storm centre has passed off the Middle Atlantic coast, with north-east to north-west winds, occasional snow and sleet, and colder cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. North-east to north-west winds, high pressure, cold, cloudy weather, and snow on the lower lakes; high pressure, north-east to south-east winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather in the North-west, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky; north-westerly winds, higher pressure, colder and clear weather in Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The rivers have risen at Memphis, New-Orleans, Louisville, and Morgantown, and fallen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, colder, clear, or clearing weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, colder and clearing weather.

For the upper lakes, northerly winds, high but decreasing pressure, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For the North-west and thence to Missouri, falling barometer, south-easterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional snow or rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, higher pressure, northerly winds, and cold, clear weather.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, colder, clear weather, and north-westerly to north-easterly winds, shifting to the south-east on the Western Gulf.

The rivers will rise at Morgantown, Paducah, Louisville, Memphis, and New-Orleans, and will fall at Cincinnati.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Pecks Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Woods Hole, Boston, Thatchers Island, Portland, and Eastport.

THE OPENING OF SPRING.

THE ICE GORGE AT PORT JERVIS.

EXPERIMENTS MADE WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE YESTERDAY—THE EXPLOSIVE USELESS—A SOLID JAM OF ICE FIVE MILES IN LENGTH—THE BRIDGES IN DANGER—EVERYBODY PREPARED TO LEAVE—THE ICE CONSTANTLY WATCHED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.,
Wednesday, March 3, 1875.

An experiment was made this afternoon with nitro-glycerine, to discover its effect on the ice in the gorge at this place. As a means of making a channel it was soon found to be of no use whatever. If the jam was merely a wall of ice across the channel, even say 100 feet long, and much higher than it is, a channel could then be easily blasted through it. But with a body solid from the ground to the top, five miles long and an eighth of a mile wide, the explosive can have no practical effect.

Yesterday a hole was drilled down through the gorge, near the bridge pier. At twelve feet water was struck, and the drill was put down ten feet further before it struck ground. This would seem to indicate that there is nearly as much ice below the water as above it.

Since Saturday, the length of the gorge has increased over 1,000 feet. This has been made by the floating ice which comes down the river, as it gradually breaks away from the shores and eddies. The gorge originally ended an eighth of a mile below the magnificent truss bridge which carries the Erie Railway track across the river, three miles above here. This bridge was not considered in danger before an examination of the situation was made yesterday, but it is now thought to be threatened. This is the finest bridge structure on the Erie Road, except the Starucca viaduct and the Portage bridge. It was erected ten years ago, and cost over $100,000.

The bridge across the river here is owned principally by Hon. Charles St. John, the present member of Congress from this district, and H. H. Farnum, Esq., his brother-in-law. It is estimated that not less than $2,000,000 worth of property are in imminent danger from a flood in this town and suburbs. Families are still seeking safer places, and those who remain in the threatened district have their goods all packed, to take their flight as soon as the danger thickens. Superintendent Thomas, of the Erie Railway, has issued an order directing operators at all stations along the river to keep him well posted in regard to affairs up the stream, and to telegraph the first general movement of the ice to this place, so that the alarm may be given.

The weather to-day is very cold, and another snow-storm prevails.

STORM AND FRESHETS.

THE HEAVIEST SNOW-STORM IN ELEVEN YEARS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—A furious snow-storm commenced here about 1 o'clock this morning, and raged the remainder of the night. The snow now lies about a foot deep on the level. All the street railways are blocked, and traffic of all sorts is much impeded. All the railroads centering here are more or less blocked, and trains are much behind time. No such storm has prevailed in this section for eleven years.

FURTHER FLOODS THREATENED IN EAST TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—A Knoxville, Tenn., special says the Tennessee River fell very rapidly from Saturday until yesterday, when it commenced rising again. Monday's heavy rain has again flooded all the smaller streams, and further damage is threatened. At least two-thirds of the mills in that country have been swept away. Barns, houses, fences, and large quantities of grain have been destroyed. Judge Randolph, of Cooke County, estimates the loss in that county at $200,000, and it is believed that the damage in East Tennessee will amount to over $1,000,000.

ENTIRE STOPPAGE OF STREET TRAVEL IN TOLEDO FROM SNOW.

TOLEDO, March 3.—The most violent snow-storm of the season set in this morning, accompanied by a gale from the north-east, and still continues. The street railways are entirely abandoned, and railroad travel generally is much interrupted in all directions. In some instances the freight trains are abandoned and the passenger trains from one to three hours late.

COMPLETE SNOW BLOCKADE IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, March 3.—The snow storm of to-day has pretty effectually stopped railroad travel throughout the State. It has been snowing hard since noon, and the high northerly wind drifts the snow very badly. Nearly all the railroads in the State have abandoned all trains until their tracks can be cleared by snow-plows.

THE SNOW-STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 3.—Another heavy snow-storm commenced at 11 o'clock this morning and is still raging. The snow is now over a foot deep on a level. The atmosphere is mild and trains are running regularly as yet.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—Another snow-storm set in here this afternoon which still continues. There is now two feet of snow in the streets.

VIOLENT SNOW STORM AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 3.—A violent snow storm accompanied by a strong easterly wind has prevailed all day. Railway travel is again much interrupted.

THE SNOW STORM IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—The severest snow storm of the season is now in progress here. It commenced at 5 o'clock P. M. Six inches have already fallen. The storm appears to be general throughout New-England. Travel is greatly impeded.

THE SCHUYLKILL FRESHET.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 3.—At Manayunk all the mills suspended in consequence of the freshet are now in operation. A large force of men are at work along Ridge avenue above Schurs' lane removing the accumulated ice which greatly impeded travel.

THE DAMAGE IN TENNESSEE EXAGGERATED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 3.—The actual damage by the late flood in this section has been grossly exaggerated. Considerable loss has resulted in individual cases, but it is entirely confined to the margins of the larger streams. The repairs on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, will be completed to-morrow so trains can run through to Dalton without delay, and to Chattanooga by Saturday.

THE STORM IN THE CITY.

At an early hour yesterday morning a slight fall of snow set in and by 11 o'clock increased to a regular storm, which continued with more or less severity throughout the day and night. A heavy wind prevailed during the whole day, and materially added to the general discomfort. The snow-plows were brought into requisition by the City Railway Companies early in the day, and the tracks were kept in a comparatively good condition; but, owing to the necessity for doubling the teams on some of the lines, the cars were much overcrowded and serious delays were occasioned. This was particularly noticeable on the Bleecker Street line, the cars being frequently stalled at different points on the road, notwithstanding four horses were attached to each car. Toward evening the crush in cars of the various lines became so great that many persons were compelled to get to their homes on foot, it being actually impossible to obtain even a foot-hold on the platforms. Business of all kinds was affected, as none ventured into the streets unless compelled by actual necessity. The shipment and delivery of goods was also materially interfered with, and in many cases entirely suspended.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

THE TRIAL OF DANIEL HAUREY, CHARGED AS ONE OF THE PARTIES ENGAGED IN THE ROBBERY OF A SAFE OF THE COMPANY.

The trial of Daniel Haurey, a driver of the Adams Express Company, charged with the robbery of a safe and its contents, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett and a jury. The facts are already familiar to the readers of THE TIMES, but may be briefly restated as follows: The safe contained $30,000 in bills, $11,000 or $12,000 in silver and gold, and bonds of the State of South Carolina to the value of $32,000. Haurey, in company with a man named Sweeny, also employed by the company, were arrested on suspicion, and the latter, turning State's evidence, disclosed to the officers of the company where a portion of the plunder might be found, and, following this information, about $26,000 in bills were found buried. It was claimed by Assistant District Attorney Russell in his opening that Haurey and Sweeny had combined to effect the robbery; that in pursuance of this combination, Haurey, avoiding the attention of the only watchman present at the office, loaded the safe under the seat of his wagon; that subsequently he took a load to Communipaw, and there unloaded the wagon himself; that he then drove to a secluded spot near Communipaw, where, by previous agreement, he met Sweeny with tools necessary to break open the safe; that they there broke it open and rifled it of its contents, Sweeny taking the proceeds to his rooms up-town, and Haurey driving back rapidly and joining another wagon of the company at the ferry; that in crossing the ferry Haurey, while unobserved, rolled the empty safe overboard; that subsequently the money was partially divided at Sweeny's house, and Haurey, who had been previously comparatively poor, was found sending groceries worth over $100 to a sweetheart, and giving several hundred dollars to other parties, and had procured a draft on New-Orleans from Messrs. White, Morris & Co. for $500. The testimony offered yesterday on behalf of the company was almost exclusively directed to show that no other persons except Haurey and those taken into his confidence could have had access to the safe so as to commit the robbery. Proof was given by an officer of the company that the safe had been delivered at the company's office, and must subsequently have been removed thence without attracting the notice of the only watchman then on duty, and has never since been seen. The assistant of Haurey in his wagon testified that on the way to Communipaw, on the boat, Haurey told him he might go into the cabin and keep warm, and he did so; that at the freight cars this same assistant, at the suggestion of Haurey, went into the freight car where the company's messenger was, and left Haurey to unload his wagon alone; that after the unloading Haurey drove away alone, and his assistant drove down to the ferry in another wagon of the company, where he was soon joined by Haurey, and both wagons crossed together to New-York. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, who appeared for the prisoner, took numerous exceptions to the admission of the testimony offered by the prosecution. The most important testimony in the case is that of Sweeny, yet to be offered, and without which it seems impossible to obtain a conviction. This witness will, doubtless, be produced to-day, as well as those to whom Haurey is claimed to have announced and distributed his sudden wealth, obtained, as he is claimed to have said to them, in the form of a half million legacy left him by a rich relation in New-Orleans.

The court adjourned to 10:30 A. M. to-day.

THE HOFFER MURDER.

INQUEST IN THE CASE—JORDAN COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS—HE ADMITS THE STABBING, BUT MAKES NO STATEMENT.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of George Hoffer, of No. 608 West Thirty-eighth street, stabbed and killed on the night of Feb. 26, by Joseph Jordan, a German butcher living in the same house. Owen Graham, a truck driver, living in the same house, swore that Hoffer and Jordan were drinking in his room. Jordan paid for the whisky; they spoke a while in German, and Hoffer went to his own room on the floor below. Jordan went out and came back with a butcher knife, which he was sharpening with a steel, saying he would kill somebody; witness asked him whom he was going to kill, and Jordan told him to mind his own business. Soon after heard a great noise, and going down stairs saw Jordan coming out of Hoffer's room, talking to himself in German. Mr. Hoffer's son was bleeding from a wound in the breast, and witness soon after heard that Hoffer had been stabbed. Hoffer always seemed to be a quiet man. Jordan got the knife and steel in his own room. Frederick Hoffer, son of the murdered man, testified that his father woke him up and said Jordan wanted to lick him, he did not know for what. Jordan came and knocked at the door. The witness opened the door, and Jordan stepped forward with a knife in his hand. Jordan said to the father of the witness, "Come here, I want to pay you." The witness grabbed at the knife, and was cut in the arm. He grabbed at it again, and Jordan cut him in the breast. As his father came forward to aid him, Jordan stabbed him in the right temple and left the room.

Police Sergeant Reynolds testified that on Jordan being brought before him, he asked Jordan why he had stabbed Hoffer, and the prisoner said, "I do it; now do what you like." Officer Carmiek, of the Twentieth Precinct, swore that on reaching the scene of the murder, and gaining the floor on which Jordan lived, he saw the door shut and bolted. He broke it in and found Jordan standing in the middle of the room with a knife in his hand. He asked Jordan what was the matter, and he said he would protect himself. Witness told him the Police would protect him, and Jordan gave up the knife. On the way to the station-house Jordan admitted the stabbing; said Hoffer had threatened him, that he had acted in self-defense, and would do so again. The jury rendered a verdict against Jordan, who declined by advice of counsel to make any statement. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

It is not deemed likely that Fitz John Porter will make any appointments in his office for several days. The immense patronage at his disposal will probably become an elephant on his hands. Nearly all the ward politicians of Tammany are apprehensive that he will not distribute it for the benefit of the "regular Democracy," but they are willing to abide the course of events, because Mr. John Kelly has notified the leaders that he approved of the selection of Porter. They believe, however, that all the prominent and lucrative places will be given only to those who are recommended by members of the Manhattan Club, and that the rank and file of Tammany will have to be satisfied with tickets entitling laborers to work on street pavements and sewers. It is not yet known whether any patronage in the department will be placed at the disposal of the Legislature to facilitate the passage of the Costigan bill or any other measure affecting the interests of this City.

It is said that Mr. E. P. Barker, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, intends to tender his resignation. He has performed the arduous duties of his present position for several years, and was for a long period connected with the Park Department.

Commissioner Porter received the heads of bureaus of his department yesterday morning. They were introduced by Mr. Van Nort, who explained the duties of each.

THE LATE HENRY DELAFIELD'S WILL.

Of the wills of the three brothers Delafield who recently died, those of Joseph and Edward were admitted to probate a few days ago. Yesterday the will of Henry was admitted. He leaves an estate of about $350,000. The will directs the payment of his debts, gives some legacies to the relatives of his minor daughter and only child, Mary Frances Henrietta; some to nephews and a godson, and other small ones to faithful servants. All the rest of his estate he leaves in trust to his executors for the maintenance of his daughter until she arrives at the age of twenty-one, when she is to have the income of the estate for life, the estate to descend to her children, if she has any, but, otherwise, to revert to the children of the testator's brothers. The executors are Messrs. William H. Marvine, Charles B. Fosdick, Sr., Maturin L. Delafield, and Miss Annie F. Monson, executrix. Mr. Fosdick and Miss Monson are appointed guardians of the daughter.

TRIAL OF A NEW GUN.

A trial was made of a new "mitrailleuse" or machine-gun at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon. The gun is the invention of Mr. Willard B. Farwell, formerly the editor of the *Alta California*, of San Francisco, and during the late President Lincoln's Administration Naval Officer at that port. The gun differs materially in construction from the French mitrailleuse and the "Gatling" gun, although belonging to the same class of weapons. It consists of ten barrels arranged parallel to each other, four inches apart, in a metal frame, covering a space of about three feet. The weapon is operated by a crank and shaft acting upon a very compact and solid arrangement of levers at the rear of the gun, and underneath the barrels. The work of loading and firing the entire ten barrels is effected with great rapidity, equivalent in time to about five discharges in six seconds. To add to its effectiveness an automatic traversing attachment is connected with the main shaft, which is operated during the discharge of the weapon in such a manner as to distribute the fire along a horizontal line without disarranging the elevation of the projectile. The cartridges used are of the United States regulation pattern, calibre forty-five, and containing seventy grains of powder. The inventor claims that the weapon may be effectively used with that ammunition at 1,500 yards distance. It is his intention, as soon as the weather will permit, to give it a trial on the range at Creedmoor. The experiments were witnessed yesterday by a number of military and civic gentlemen, among whom were Col. Josiah Porter, Col. John E. Gowan, Gen. Knox, and others. The gun will be placed on exhibition at No. 48 Broadway, in a few days.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN A PAPER HOUSE.

THE THIEF GOES TO CANADA, BUT IS APPREHENDED BY THE FIRM—HE IS DELIVERED TO THE AUTHORITIES AND ESCAPES JUSTICE.

For a long time past there have been rumors of a heavy defalcation and a compromise in the firm of William H. Parsons & Brother, wholesale paper dealers at No. 74 Duane street, but the particulars were kept so quiet by the authorities that it was impossible to obtain the facts until yesterday. The embezzler is Louis H. Clossman, of No. 78 West Fifty-third street, according to the residence he gave to the firm, but who in reality resided in a flat on Sixth avenue, in that neighborhood. He was for nearly seven years the Cashier and confidential bookkeeper of the firm, and was implicitly trusted by his employers. On Dec. 1, much to their astonishment, Clossman was not at his desk. They learned the reason a few days later when a check which he had altered was returned to them from their bank. He had drawn between $1,600 and $1,700, and fled to Canada. Then the firm made an examination of his accounts, and discovered, much to their surprise, that Clossman's embezzlements extended over the entire period he had been in their employ, and that the aggregate amounted to a very large sum, the precise figures of which they decline to make public. They immediately put a detective on his track, who followed him around until he returned to this City, and then arrested him. The entire expense of the arrest was borne by the firm. Their prisoner was turned over to District Attorney Phelps, and locked up in the Tombs. About three weeks afterward a stranger entered the office of William H. Parsons & Co., and said that if some member of the firm did not appear in Recorder Hackett's Court inside of half an hour Clossman would be discharged. Neither of the brothers was in at the time, but the junior member of the firm entered soon afterward, and was told the message that had been left. He was surprised for it was the first intimation the firm had received that any trial was to take place. He hurried to court, but Clossman had already been discharged. Recorder Hackett said that he had held the court open an hour and a half, and no complainant appearing he had no alternative but to let the prisoner go. The Messrs. Parsons assert that they meant in good faith to prosecute their thieving bookkeeper, and they cannot understand why a man who acknowledged himself over his own signature to be a thief should be allowed to go unpunished. They wish particularly to deny in the strongest terms that they ever consented to anything looking toward a compromise, and although they received several letters from the culprit begging them to treat with him, they never paid the slightest attention to any of them, and never communicated with him in any way. They recovered but a small portion of the money that Clossman received on the altered check, and of his other peculations not a single cent. They are not embarrassed by the defalcation, but acknowledge that they would be a good deal richer if they had the sum that was stolen. A possible explanation of Clossman's good luck may be found in the fact that he was President of the district Democratic organization of the neighborhood in which he lived, and was quite an influential local politician. It is known that the association to which he belonged left no stone unturned to secure his release, and that boasts were freely made that no harm would come to him. It appears that he spent all he stole in politics and riotous living. He is believed to have returned to Canada, there to remain until the affair blows over.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FIRST REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TRUANCY—OPINION OF A GERMAN CITIZEN—A SUGGESTIVE LETTER.

The Board of Education met yesterday at 4 o'clock, Mr. William H. Neilson, President, in the chair. The report of Mr. Alexander M. Stanton, the Superintendent of Truancy, was read. In it Mr. Stanton said that owing to the short time that had elapsed since he and the agents appointed under him had entered upon their duties, little beyond organizing and arranging details had been accomplished. On Monday last the agents of truancy met with the Superintendent, and written instructions had been issued for their guidance, instructing them in their duties. Truancy cards had been prepared and instructions issued to the principals of the schools to report by means of these cards to the Agents of Truancy all cases of absence and non-attendance that require their investigation. At the regular meeting of the Agents of Truancy, held on Tuesday, reports were received from the agents who, with the exception of two, simply reported that they had visited the schools in their respective districts. The number of cases of absence from school investigated by these two agents was sixteen, of which thirteen were satisfactorily accounted for by the parents of the children, and three were found to be cases of habitual truancy. In these last cases the parents assured the agents that they had no control over the children, and would be glad to have them removed to some institution where they would be under proper restraint. The agents were instructed to thoroughly investigate these cases.

In the matter of the sum of $1,000, bequeathed to the board for certain purposes by the late Mr. James Kelly, of this City, it was resolved that this sum should be securely invested, and the income used in the purchase of silver medals for female pupils of grammar schools of the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, in conformity with the desire of the testator.

A resolution was passed notifying the Trustees of each ward school above the grade of primary school that they were entitled to the sum of $250 each under the will of the late Mr. Ephraim Holbrook, to be devoted to the purchase of books for the establishment or increase of a suitable library. It was also resolved that hereafter no medals or prizes shall be accepted as awards for the students of the Normal College, except such as have been previously founded, or from such persons as granted prizes prior to the year 1873.

In regard to the penalty for corporal punishment inflicted by the teachers on the scholars, it was resolved that the section of the Manual relating to such penalties should be amended by the addition of the following clause:

"Any teacher found guilty of a violation of the by-laws of this board in regard to corporal punishment shall be liable to a penalty of forfeiture from his or her salary of not less than five nor more than thirty days' pay, or dismissal from school, as, in the discretion of the Committee on Teachers, may be deemed just and proper; provided the action of the committee be approved by the Board of Education."

The report of the Executive Committee on the Rules and Regulations for the Nautical Schools was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the next meeting.

In the early part of the meeting the Clerk was directed to read a communication from Mr. Samuel Stern, of No. 104 Orchard street. In this communication it was set forth that the writer was an American citizen of German birth, and that he was the father of seven children, all of whom had been born in this country, and all of whom had been educated at the public expense, and had obtained an education which the writer said he would have been unable to give them in his own country had they been born there. He said he deprecated the continued denunciation of the excellent system of public schools in this country by certain parties, many of whom, like himself, had not enjoyed similar advantages in their native land, and he also protested against the vehement assaults made upon the President of the board by a German newspaper, and also upon Messrs. Herring, Patterson, Baker, and West, members of the board. The communication was written in very imperfect English, and considerable amusement was caused by the personal allusions contained in it.

When the Clerk was about half through the document Mr. Seligman moved that the reading should be suspended, and that it be referred to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation. Some discussion then followed, in which Mr. West said he did not see why the paper should not be read; that he believed in the right of petition, and that the paper was from a respectable citizen, and he thought he had a right to be heard. The document was finally ordered to be placed on file.

A NEW FREIGHT DEPOT.

The New-Haven Railroad Company have opened their new freight depot at the foot of Montgomery street, East River side, for the reception of freight going eastward. The freight is forwarded by barges to North New-York, on the Harlem River, thence by rail to its destination. The new depot, comprising two buildings about 300 feet long by 50 wide, affords better facilities for storing and handling freight. The change will be hailed with satisfaction by the thousands of passengers who travel by the Fourth avenue cars, who frequently experience great inconvenience and detentions by the tracks being blockaded by freight cars on their way to and from the Centre Street Depot.

AN INJUNCTION SERVED UPON THE COMEDIAN FOX.

For the past ten months the Sheriffs of New-York and Brooklyn have been endeavoring, without effect, to serve George L. Fox, the well-known clown, with an injunction restraining him from "playing as a low comedian or pantomimist." The injunction was obtained from Judge Donohue, of New-York, at the instance of Seneca A. Swalm, lessee of Daly's Broadway Theatre. Fox engaged, as alleged, to play for and travel with Swalm, at a salary of $200 a week and a third of the receipts besides. Swalm, alleging that Fox failed to fulfill the contract, obtained the injunction referred to, restraining the comedian from playing for any other manager. Last year Deputy Sheriff Thorne, of Brooklyn, made an attempt to serve Mr. Fox while he was playing "Humpty Dumpty" at the Academy of Music. The redoubtable clown, however, escaped through a back window, and took refuge in the Faust Club. Last Monday Mr. Fox was again advertised to play "Humpty Dumpty" at the Academy of Music. Sheriff Thorne, determined to catch his man, put on a shabby suit of clothes and applied at the Academy for employment as a "super." He obtained it, and once behind the scenes easily found Fox's dressing-room and served him with the injunction. Mr. Fox, notwithstanding that he had been served with the injunction, played the piece to the end.

THE DUANE STREET DISASTER.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST—TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN B. SNOOK, THE ARCHITECT—HE THINKS THERE WAS NO OMISSION ON HIS PART—STATEMENTS OF A FRAMER AND A BUILDER—WHAT WAS DONE TO SUPPORT THE WALL.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday continued the inquest on the victims of the Duane street disaster. The examination room in the Coroner's Office was crowded with citizens, and District Attorney Phelps watched the proceedings on behalf of the people. The first witness examined was Frederick Krottenthaler, a framer in the employ of Messrs. Dever & Coddington, who had been working on the Shaw Building. He said that he had been employed putting in beams and timbers, which were only temporary supports to strengthen the wall; he did not examine the wall, but only put the timbers in where he was told to do so; the timbers were placed from the sidewalk to the wall at the fourth, fifth, and sixth stories, at a distance of six feet apart; they were placed in the old holes where the anchors had been; no fresh holes were made; the ends of the beams rested four inches in each wall; on Thursday, at dinner time, this work was all completed, and part of the scaffolding for the masons had been hoisted into position so that they could take down the wall; the witness could not tell why the wall fell; he knew of no other way to prepare for taking the wall down, except by bracing it in the way described; the roof of the church was not strong enough to place any beam supports on; on Saturday there was eighteen feet of the wall without any support; there were no beam-holes in it; after the calamity he saw the beams in the building where they had fallen; he did not put any beams in the wall where the old headers had been; while there, some one from the Department of Buildings came and seemed satisfied with the work as it was being done; this person said everything was going on right so far; he was there every day and examined the work; the witness saw no cracks in the wall and was not afraid to work in the building; did not have any orders to put in new headers, and did not think they would have strengthened the wall if they had been put in; the headers were only fastened to the beams with a bridle iron; it was not necessary, in order to enable them to take down the wall that new headers should be put in; a part of the wall, about 800 square feet, fell; the witness was never told by the owner, architect, or Building Department that the wall was unsafe.

Daniel Coddington, of No. 7 Attorney street, carpenter and builder, was examined, and said that three days after the fire he received orders from Mr. Snook to enclose the front on Duane street; on Saturday he was informed by his partner that Mr. Snook had ordered scattering beams to be put in on the upper floors to secure the walls; the framers were set to work; the beams were covered with ice, and difficult to stand on; witness noticed that the east wall was out of line, some three and a half or four inches, and nailed boards on that part by direction of Mr. Shaw; understood that part of the wall was to be taken down; only the upper stories were out of line; Mr. Snook directed everything and gave orders that the beams were to be put in where the old anchors were; he expressed satisfaction with the work; nothing was said about the dangerous condition of the wall to fall in while the men were working; at the time the contract for rebuilding was signed witness considered the walls securely braced; witness thought the two stories should have been pulled down; it would have been the safest way; the walls could have been taken down by grappling and putting the walls in the ruined building without endangering the surrounding buildings; there were openings in the wall which would have allowed the stories to have been pulled down without danger; Mr. Shaw was very careful, and gave directions to be careful how the wall was pulled down, as he did not want any one hurt; nothing was said about securing the walls after the temporary beams were put in.

John B. Snook, of No. 12 Chambers street, the architect, was next sworn. He testified that he had been an architect for thirty-two years; Mr. Shaw, on the day after the fire, asked him what he should do with the building to fix it with the insurance companies; it was finally settled that Mr. Shaw should put the building in order himself, and told witness to go ahead; witness told Dever & Coddington to put beams in the walls to strengthen them; had examined the walls; thought they were safe enough for persons to go into the building and work; gave the men directions where and how to put in the beams, and was satisfied with the way the work was done; received no instructions from the Department of Buildings as to how the walls should be secured; did not consider the walls dangerous at any time; considered them safe up to the calamity; did not think the frost injured the walls much; heat will crack a wall so as to allow smoke and fire to pass through it, and will also raise a wall and spread it; found no evidence that the frost had entered the wall more than an inch; once expanded by heat, a wall could be contracted by cold; the cold would have closed up the heat cracks; have seen walls more out of line, and have had difficulty in pulling them down; do not think the fresh holes cut in the brick wall had anything to do with the falling of the wall; there were holes cut in the part of the wall that fell; the force used to cut these holes had no influence in weakening the walls; witness was not ordered to take the walls down in the first place; the west wall was not pulled down, as it would have injured Sweeney's Hotel; the building was shored up when the work of rebuilding was begun; did not consider there was any immediate danger of the wall falling, but did not think it a safe wall to build on, and that it would be safe enough until the masons could take it down in the regular way; pulling it down was not the proper way; was not, however, restricted by Mr. Shaw in that regard; considered that the upper part of the wall fell into Shaw's building, and that the lower part was displaced and fell out on the church; considered the wall fell on account of the hurricane that night; did not know what he could have done more than he did do, except to cut holes in every story for bracing beams, which would have weakened the building; braces put from the roof of the church might have prevented the wall from falling outward. The witness considered from the notice of the Building Department that the wall was only unsafe for building purposes; he decided to make the wall from the fifth to the sixth story, except on the east side, next to Sweeny's Hotel, sixteen inches thick; he acted on his own judgment in strengthening the walls, and considered them secure; it was customary to defer to the judgment of the Department of Buildings in every case.

The inquest was then adjourned until this morning.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A dispatch or communication was received from Gov. Tilden, yesterday, in relation to the case of the Corporation Counsel or the Fire Commissioners. It is said that the Governor's continued delay in the matter is owing to his opinion that Mayor Wickham would not select a proper person to succeed Mr. E. Delafield Smith—an opinion which has been strengthened by the appointment of Fitz John Porter as Commissioner of Public Works. A dispatch was received from Albany by a gentleman, yesterday, stating that, so far as the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners were concerned, the Governor had decided to "let things remain as they are."

A deputation, headed by Major, Sauer, the proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms, called at the Mayor's Office yesterday in reference to the action of the Police in preventing masquerade balls. The Mayor, however, was engaged, and they were requested to come again. Major Sauer stated that the members of the deputation had made arrangements for a number of masquerade balls in their various buildings, and they desired the Mayor to use his influence to induce the Police to allow them to be held, as they had no knowledge of the law on the subject. He also stated that steps would be taken to have the law repealed during the present session of the Legislature.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but no important business was transacted. The members, it is said, are in favor of the ordinance prohibiting non-residents from holding offices in the City Government. This ordinance, after having been passed by the Board of Aldermen, was returned by the Mayor for amendment, at the request of its author, Mr. Gilon.

Mr. Herzerg, in behalf of the Liquor Dealers' Association, complained to Mayor Wickham yesterday that the Excise Commissioners had caused the arrest of saloon-keepers at night, when there was no court in session to take bail. Mayor Wickham said he would communicate with Superintendent Walling on the subject.

A BROADWAY LACE STORE PLUNDERED.

On Monday night the premises occupied by Mr. E. Ludvigh, importer of fine laces, on the second floor of No. 733 Broadway, were visited by burglars, and robbed of laces valued at nearly $3,000. It was evident that the burglars had been concealed on the premises, and after all the parties who do business in the building had gone for the night had forced the door leading from the hallway into the store occupied by Mr. Ludvigh. They then commenced operations on a large safe, in which were at the time over $15,000 worth of laces, and had almost succeeded in forcing open the door and gaining access to the interior when they were evidently alarmed by one of the persons who live on the upper floor of the building ringing the bell to gain admission. The burglars left hurriedly, and made their escape without being discovered, taking with them a number of lace shawls, point lace handkerchiefs, and other articles, valued at nearly $3,000. The burglary was not discovered until Mr. Ludvigh arrived at his place of business on Tuesday morning. The Police authorities have been informed, and are making search for the burglars and the property.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 N.W. C.C.G.bs. 80	100 Un. Pacific R..b3. 42½
35,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 95	1000 do......... 42⅜
5,000 do......... 95¼	500 do......... 42½
20,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 86⅞	500 do.......s3. 42⅜
11,000 do.......b3. 87	2000 do......... 42½
200 St. Paul R........ 34⅜	200 do.......b3. 42½
1800 Western Union.. 75	500 do.......c. 42½
500 do.......s3. 75	100 do......... 42⅝
800 do......... 74⅞	600 do.......c. 42¾
100 do......... 74¾	2200 do......... 42⅝
800 do......... 74⅞	1600 do......... 42⅜
15 do......... 74½	800 do.......s3. 42½
100 Lake Shore R..... 73¾	100 do.......b3. 42⅝
600 do......... 73⅝	100 Rock Island R... 103⅝
800 do.......s3. 73½	50 do......... 103⅜
1000 Pacific Mail...... 38¼	400 Tol. & Wab. R.... 12¼
1900 do......... 38½	100 do......... 12⅜
100 do......... 38⅜	100 do.......s3. 12¼
900 do......... 38½	500 North-western R.. 41¾
1000 do......... 38⅝	100 do......... 41⅞
200 do.......s3. 38⅝	300 do......... 42
200 do......... 38½	100 do.......s3. 41¾
100 do......... 38¼	400 do......... 41¾
500 do......... 38½	100 do......... 41⅝
1600 do......... 38⅜	200 do......... 41⅝
900 do......... 38¼	600 do......... 41½
100 Erie Railway..... 27¼	500 do......... 41⅝
200 do......... 27⅜	1100 do......... 41½
100 do......... 27½	100 North-west. Pref. 53¾
300 do......... 27⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 26¼
1100 do......... 27¼	500 do......... 26⅛
100 do......... 27⅛	50 do......... 26⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo. R.. 20¾	100 do......... 26

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.........b. c.119	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........12.119½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.........12.119⅞	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........12.114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '75....100½	100 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 73⅝
1,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B'ty C.......b. c.107	100 do....... 73¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......b. c.100	100 do.....s3. 73⅝
1,000 La. & Mo. 1st. 91	500 do.....b3. 73¾
1,000 C.B.&Q.C'n.7s.103	500 do....... 73⅝
3,000 N. J. C. 1st. n.110	400 Un. Pac..b. c. s3. 42⅝
5,000 A. & Susq. 1st.109	1800 do....... 42¾
3,000 C. & N.W.Con. 89	1300 do.....b3. 42⅞
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. C. Gold bds.. 80⅛	1200 do.....s3. 43
1,000 do....... 80¼	2200 do....... 43⅛
6,000 do....... 80⅛	200 do.....b3. 43¼
1,000 M. C. 7s...b. c.102½	700 do.....s3. 43⅛
15,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R.111	1900 do....... 43¼
1,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 99	1000 do....... 43⅜
53,000 C. P. Gold bds. 97	500 do.....c. 43⅜
5,000 U. Pac. 1st.b3. 95½	8500 do....... 43⅜
1,000 do....... 95¼	800 do....... 43¼
28,000 do....... 95½	500 do....... 43⅝
31,000 do....... 95⅜	1400 do....... 43⅜
1,000 do....... 95¼	1200 do....... 43½
26,000 U. P. 7s, L. G't. 96¾	200 do.....s3. 43⅜
4,000 do.....b3. 96⅞	600 do.....b3. 43½
10,000 do....... 97	500 do....... 43⅜
6,000 do....... 97⅛	500 do....... 43⅜
30,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 87	2100 do....... 43⅜
12,000 do....... 86⅞	1000 do....... 43⅛
1,000 W. P. bds...b. c. 87½	700 do....... 43½
4,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 89¾	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 12⅛
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.......b. c. 59	100 do.....b3. 12½
500 P., Ft.W.&C.1st109	100 do.....c. 12¼
5,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.... 60¼	100 do....... 12⅜
4,000 Great W'n 2d. 53½	100 do....... 12¼
1,000 Ind., B. & W. 1st.......b. c. 36	300 C. & N. W...b. c. 41⅝
10,000 D. L. & W.Con.110¾	100 do....... 41⅝
20 Market Bank.....122	100 do....... 41⅞
65 do.......121	500 do....... 42
30 Phenix Bank..... 96¼	700 do....... 42¼
25 Bank of Republic.101	1500 do....... 42¼
60 B'k State of N. Y.115	1100 do....... 42⅜
100 D. & H. Canal.b3.114	1400 do....... 42½
10 do.....b. c.114	100 do....... 42¼
200 W. U. Tel.b. c. b3. 74⅞	300 do....... 42⅜
1100 do.....s3. 74¾	15 do....... 42⅜
400 do....... 74¾	500 do....... 42⅜
400 do.....s3. 74⅞	1100 do....... 42⅝
500 do....... 74⅞	2300 do....... 42¾
2000 do.....b3. 75	1000 do....... 42⅝
1400 do....... 75	2000 do....... 42¾
800 do....... 75⅛	600 do.....b3. 42⅞
200 do.....s30. 74⅞	700 do....... 42¾
100 do.....c. 75⅛	500 do....... 42⅞
800 do....... 75⅛	300 do....... 42½
2200 do....... 75⅛	1200 do....... 42⅞
600 do.....b3. 75⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 53⅞
200 do.....s3. 75	100 do....... 54
200 N.Y.C.& H.b.c. s3.101⅞	100 do....... 54¼
400 do.......101¾	30 Panama.......b. c.111
100 Harlem.......... 128⅞	1000 C., M. & St.P.b.c. 34⅛
200 do...........129	100 do....... 34¼
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 38	600 do.....b3. 34⅜
500 do....... 38	200 do....... 34½
500 do....... 38¼	800 do....... 34⅜
100 do....... 38¼	100 do....... 34⅝
300 do....... 38⅜	100 do....... 34⅝
200 do....... 38¼	30 N. J. Cen.....b. c.109¼
500 do....... 38⅜	100 N. J. Southern.... 3¾
1300 do....... 38¾	300 do....... 4
500 do....... 38⅞	200 do.....b. c. 4
700 do.....c. 38⅞	100 P., Ft.W. & C. G'd. 98
3000 do....... 39	20 D.L. & W.......b. c.111⅝
200 do....... 39⅛	100 do.......111½
900 do....... 39¼	50 do.....b3.111⅝
400 do....... 39⅛	300 do.......111¼
200 do....... 39¼	100 C. B. & Q...b. c.106
1100 do....... 39⅜	100 do.......105⅞
2300 do....... 39¼	100 A. & P. Pf.b. c. s3. 13⅛
300 do....... 39⅛	100 H. & St. Joseph... 21
1200 do....... 39	100 do.....b. c. 21⅛
900 do....... 39¼	200 O. & M.....b. c. s3. 26
1000 do....... 39⅜	400 do....... 26⅛
000 do....... 39½	200 do....... 26¼
300 do....... 39⅜	900 do....... 26⅜
900 do....... 39¼	100 do.....c. 26⅜
600 do....... 39⅜	500 do.....b3. 26½
400 do.....c. 39⅜	100 do....... 26⅜
700 do....... 39¼	400 do....... 26½
200 do.....s3. 39⅜	300 do....... 26⅜
1300 do....... 39¼	600 do....... 26¼
200 do....... 39⅛	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 6
200 do.....s3. 39	100 Mich. Central.... 75¾
1200 do....... 39⅛	125 do.....b. c. 75¾
1000 do....... 39¼	100 C. & R. I......b. c.103⅝
1000 do....... 39	400 do.......103¾
	100 do.....b3.103⅞
	300 do.....b3.103¾
	100 do.......103⅞
	200 do.....b3.104
	700 do.......104
	5 Adams Ex....b. c.102

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$15,000 S.C.6s,Non-F. 8	200 Union Pacific.... 43⅜
16,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 89¾	1000 do.....s3. 43¼
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.104⅞	800 do....... 43¼
3,900 U. Pac. S.F.s3. 86⅞	1900 do....... 43⅛
300 Erie Railway..... 27⅛	500 do.....b3. 43⅛
300 St. Paul R........ 34½	1000 North-western.. 42¼
100 do.....s3. 34⅛	300 do.....c. 42⅜
500 Western Union.. 75	100 do....... 42¼
500 do.....b3. 75⅛	400 do....... 42⅛
2700 do....... 75	700 do....... 42⅛
800 do....... 75	500 do....... 42⅜
900 do....... 74⅞	200 do....... 42¼
300 do.....b3. 75	100 North-west Pref. 54¼
600 Pacific Mail..... 38⅞	100 Del., L. & West..111⅛
300 do....... 38¾	200 Han. & St. Jo.... 21⅛
1000 do....... 38½	100 Ohio & Miss..... 26¼
500 do.....b3. 38⅝	400 do....... 26⅛
800 do....... 38⅝	600 do....... 26
200 do....... 38⅝	100 do....... 25⅞
500 Lake Shore....... 73½	100 N. J. So.......b3. 4½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........119	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.........119⅜
50,000 U. S. 10-40 R..113¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup.b. c. 47	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 73⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 95⅜	4300 do....... 73½
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 97⅜	30 do....... 73¾
7,000 do....... 97½	100 do.....s3. 73½
1,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 86⅞	100 Cl.& P.G'd.b.c.b3. 91
11,000 do....... 86¾	10 Panama R...b. c.112¼
20,000 Chic. & N. W. C. C.G.bs.b3. 81	100 Union Pac.....b. c. 43¼
1,000 do....... 80⅞	1700 do....... 43¼
4,000 C., C.& I.C. 1st. 59¼	500 do.....b3. 43¼
1,000 D.& H.Reg.'91.107¾	1800 do....... 43
1,000 O.& Miss. Con. 98	1200 do....... 43⅛
1,000 Erie 3d, x. i....100	500 do....... 43⅛
10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, Cons....b. c.105	400 do.....s3. 43
5 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 97	1400 do....... 43
20 German Am. Bk.. 87	200 do.....s3. 43⅛
300 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 75	1300 do....... 43¼
100 do.....s3. 74⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 42¼
3300 do....... 74¾	500 do....... 42
300 do.....b3. 74¾	2000 do....... 42
1400 do.....s3. 74⅝	600 do....... 41⅞
900 do....... 74⅝	800 do....... 42
600 do.....b3. 74¾	200 do....... 42⅛
400 Am. Dist. Tel.b. c. 28	400 do....... 42⅛
13 Atl. & Pac.T..b. c. 22¼	100 do....... 42⅜
1700 Pacific Mail.b. c. 38⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 53⅞
800 do....... 38¾	200 do....... 53¾
500 do.....b3. 38¾	100 C. M. & St. P.b.c. 34⅛
100 do....... 38⅝	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 53½
400 do....... 38⅝	100 T. W. & W'n.b. c. 12
100 do....... 38½	100 do....... 11¾
200 do....... 38⅜	100 do.....s3. 11⅞
2200 do....... 38¼	100 do....... 11¾
800 do....... 38⅛	800 do....... 11⅞
700 do....... 38¼	100 do.....s3. 11¾
400 do....... 38⅜	300 Del. L. & W'n.b.c.111⅛
60 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c.101⅞	25 C. & Alton.....b. c.102½
100 Erie R....b. c.s30. 27⅛	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 25⅞
100 do.....s3. 27	300 do....... 25¾
400 do....... 27	100 do....... 25⅝
1000 do.....b3. 27	500 do....... 25⅜
300 do....... 26⅞	600 do....... 25½
200 do....... 26¾	100 do....... 25⅝
100 Ill. Central..b. c.100	900 do....... 25½
	200 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 21
	70 Mor. & Es....b. c. 98½
	75 Alb. & Susq..b. c. 99

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U.S. C.'65, N.118¼	100 A. & P. Teleg..... 23
15,000 S.C.6s,Non-F. 8	40 do....... 22¾
15,000 U. P. 1st M... 95½	200 Erie Railway...s5. 26⅝
1,000 U. P. Skg. Fd. 86¾	100 do....... 26⅝
100 Western Union.. 74¾	500 do....... 26¾
600 do.....b3. 74⅞	200 do....... 26⅞
100 do.....b3. 75	100 Mich. Central.... 76¼
100 do.....s3. 74⅞	600 Lake Shore....s3. 73⅝
100 do....... 75	100 do....... 73½
200 do.....b3. 75⅛	50 do....... 73¼
1100 do.....b3. 75	1000 do....... 73½
100 do....... 75	200 Union Pacific.....s3. 43¼
100 do.....s3. 74⅞	100 do.....s3. 43⅜
20 Adams Express..102	1100 do....... 43⅜
300 Pacific Mail...... 38⅛	4700 do....... 43⅜
400 do....... 38⅜	600 North-western.... 42½
700 do.....b3. 38¾	900 do....... 42½
600 do....... 38¾	600 do....... 42⅝
400 do.....s3. 38¾	300 do.....s3. 42½
500 do.....s3. 38⅞	300 do.....b3. 42⅝
230 do....... 38⅞	300 do....... 42⅝
4400 do.....b3. 39	100 North-west. Pref. 54¼
600 do.....b3. 39	100 Rock Island.....103⅞
900 do....... 39⅛	300 St. Paul......... 34⅜
400 do.....s3. 39⅛	100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 53½
500 do....... 39	100 Del.Lack.& West.111⅜
25 do....... 39	68 do.......111⅝
400 do....... 39⅜	200 Tol. & Wab....... 12⅛
600 do....... 39¼	100 do.....b3. 12
100 do....... 39¼	100 do....... 11⅞
1000 do....... 39¼	100 do....... 11¾
100 do....... 39⅜	400 Ohio & Miss..... 25⅝
300 do....... 39¼	100 do....... 25¾
1200 do.....b3. 39½	100 do....... 25⅞
1900 do....... 39⅜	200 Atlan. & Pac. P... 13½
300 do....... 39¼	

WEDNESDAY, March 3—P. M.

The activity and buoyancy on the Stock Exchange for some days past are attracting attention and leading to a discussion as to the solidity of the movement. Many there are in Wall street who view things only as they appear upon the surface, and this class naturally look upon the present condition of affairs on the Stock Exchange as the result of an ordinary speculation; but the buoyancy which has been gaining ground for some days past has a more solid foundation and is based upon increased prosperity of the country in the future. Thus far the Spring trade has been checked somewhat by the agitation of the tariff in Congress and by the prolonged Winter. Congress will adjourn at noon to-morrow, and then one great disturbing element will have been removed. It is only natural to expect that the weather will shortly improve, and then the Spring trade is likely to assume large proportions. Liquidations arising out of the panic are all through with; goods are down to or below gold prices, with over $700,000,000 paper money afloat, and labor is lower than for many years past. Thus we open the Spring, and an improvement is certain to follow which promises to be of a lasting and substantial character. The merchants are sound and are now transacting business with more conservatism than for many years past; therefore there is reason to look to the future as likely to bring fruitful results. This much for the mercantile interest. In regard to the great agricultural interests of the country the signs are more cheerful than of late. The latest cable advices from Europe report the weak markets of England and the Continent as steadily improving, and a prediction is ventured by the standard authority of Great Britain—the *Mark Lane Express*—that the lowest prices have been reached everywhere. We have still a large supply of cereals in the granaries of the West, and this improvement in the European markets may lead to an export demand at better prices, and a good export business in grain means a revival of business and active employment to railroads and the people. The mining interests of the country are also looming up. Aside from the Great Bonanza on the Pacific coast, the prospects are cheering throughout the Pacific slope. In Utah the silver mines are expected to yield from 30 to 50 ₱ cent. more than last year, and the production of gold and silver everywhere on the Pacific promises an excess over that of any previous year. In the foregoing we have briefly sketched the substantial reasons for the improvement now going on in the Stock Exchange, although there are special and local causes at work in addition thereto. Probably the most important of these special reasons is the restoration of amicable relations between the Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which was finally consummated to-day by the resignation of Messrs. Russell Sage, F. L. Talcott, William H. Guion, and A. J. Hatch, of the Pacific Mail Directory, and the election of Messrs. Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, and Oliver Ames, of the Union Pacific Railroad, and D. D. Colton, of the Central Pacific. After this change in the Directory of Pacific Mail, Mr. Sidney Dillon was elected President *pro tem*. The substantial identity of interests to-day established by this change must, it is generally conceded, inure to the benefit of all the corporations concerned by putting an end to the sharp competition which has hitherto existed. Already freights to California have been advanced, and the establishment of cordial relations between the different corporations will, it is thought, add from one to two millions of dollars per annum to the net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. One of the first duties which the public will look to Mr. Dillon and his associates to perform will be the reformation of the abuses which have brought great odium upon the Pacific Mail Company, and done the concern so much damage. If Mr. Dillon brings to the management of Pacific Mail affairs the energy and ability which he has displayed in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad as its President, it is but reasonable to expect a marked improvement in the finances and business of the company.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 221,000 shares, of which 59,000 were in Pacific Mail, 52,000 in Union Pacific, 34,000 in North-west Common, and 31,000 in Western Union. The course of the general market was toward higher figures until after mid-day, the advance having ranged from ½ to 1½ ₱ cent. At the time mentioned a reaction set in, the extent of the decline being ¼ to 1⅜ ₱ cent. Shortly after the second board the market took another turn for the better, and in a number of instances the decline was recovered, the market closing strong in tone. Pacific Mail advanced from 38@38¼ to 39½, reacted to 38⅛, and then rose to 39⅜. Union Pacific advanced from 42¼ to 43⅝, receded to 43, and closed at an advance to 43⅜@43½. North-west common dropped from 42 to 41⅜, afterward reached 42⅞, fell off to 41⅞, and in the closing dealings sold at 42⅜@42½. Western Union opened at 75 and closed at 74⅞, after selling at 75¼ and 74⅝. Lake Shore fell off from 73¾ to 73¼, but recovered most of the decline in the late dealings. Rock Island advanced from 103⅝ to 104. In St. Paul the dealings were comparatively small, and the stock opened and closed at 34⅜. Ohio and Mississippi dropped from 26½ to 25⅜, with a recovery to 25¾ at the close. Erie declined from 27½ to 26⅝, followed by a recovery of ¼ ₱ cent. In investment shares, Delaware, Lackawana and Western was firm at 111¼@111½, and Michigan Central at 75¾@76¼. The latest advices from Wisconsin in regard to railroad matters in the Legislature, are that the amendment to the Potter law reported by the Conference Committee of both houses had passed the Senate, and was made the special order for this evening in the House. This amendment allows the railroads to charge higher rates of freight than at present.

The money market was easy early in the day at 2½@3 per cent. In the afternoon the demand increased, and as high as 4 per cent. was paid for call loans, but at the close the rate dropped to 3 per cent. Commercial paper is still quoted at 4@6 per cent. for the choicest grades.

The London advices report a dull but firm market for Consols and American securities. Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93¼ for the account; 1865s, old, and 1867s at 107¾; 10-40s at 103, new 5s at 103⅛, and Erie at 24⅝@24¾. The Bank of England to-day lost £148,000 on balance. The sterling exchange market was heavy. The leading bankers reduced their rates from $4 82½ to $4 82 for long, and from $4 86½ to $4 86 for demand, while actual business was done at $4 81@$4 81½, and $4 85@$4 85½. There was more activity in the Gold Room to-day than of late, and the market exhibited considerable strength. The continued loss of bullion by the Bank of England during the week created an impression that the rate of discount would be advanced to-morrow, and from this fact the market derived its strength. At the opening sales were made at 114⅝, but the principal portion of the day's business was at 114⅞@115, the latter being the closing price. The rates on gold loans were 1@2 ₱ cent. for carrying, but some loans were also made free of interest.

Government bonds were quiet and a fraction lower, notwithstanding the higher premium on gold. The most important transaction was that of one lot of $50,000 registered 10-40s at 113¾. Railroad bonds were strong on an active business. The Pacific issues led the market both in point of activity and strength, and higher prices were established. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold bonds advanced from 80 to 81. The other changes were comparatively slight. In State bonds there is nothing new to report.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1875.

Gold receipts	$572,447 90
Gold payments	1,317,057 42
Gold balance	43,290,860 23
Currency receipts	774,919 48
Currency payments	1,190,436 19
Currency balance	48,849,956 57
Customs	439,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,009,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—March 3.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅞	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅝	119½
American Gold	114⅝	115
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 81½@$4 82	$4 81@$4 81½
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅛	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅝	104
Pacific Mail	38⅜	39¼
St. Paul Common	34¼	34⅜
St. Paul Preferred	53	53½
Western Union	74⅞	74⅞
Union Pacific	42¼	43⅜
Lake Shore	73½	73⅝
Toledo and Wabash	12⅜	11⅞
North-western Common	41⅝	42⅜
North-western Preferred	53⅝	54¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¾	111⅜
New-Jersey Central	109¼	109¼
Panama	112⅜	112⅜
Erie	27⅜	26⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	26½	25¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	6
Harlem	128¾	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¾	101½	800
Harlem	129	128¾	300
Erie	27½	26⅝	5,800
Lake Shore	73¾	73¼	11,200
Wabash	12⅜	11⅝	4,500
North-western	42⅞	41⅜	34,000
North-western Preferred	54¼	53¾	900
Rock Island	104	103⅝	2,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34¾	34⅛	4,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	53½	53½	200
Pittsburg	91	91	100
Del., Lack. & Western	111½	111¼	670
Michigan Central	76¼	75¾	300
Illinois Central	100	100	100
Union Pacific	43⅝	42¼	51,900
C., C. & Indiana Central	6	6	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅛	20¾	800
Ohio and Mississippi	26½	25⅜	10,500
Western Union	75¼	74⅝	30,900
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	23	23	140
Pacific Mail	39½	38	59,400
Adams Express	102	102	100
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	13½	13⅛	300
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy.	106	106	100
New-Jersey Southern	4	3¾	500
Total			221,000

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	118¾	119	5-20s, 1865, n. c.	118⅜	118½
6s, 1881, r.	118¾	119⅛	5-20s, 1867, r.	119	119¼
6s, 1881, c.	119¾	120	5-20s, 1867, c.	119⅜	119½
5-20s, 1862, r.	116⅝	117	5-20s, 1868, r.	119	119½
5-20s, 1862, c.	116¾	117	5-20s, 1868, c.	119⅜	119⅝
5-20s, 1864, r.	117	117½	10-40s, r.	113¾	114
5-20s, 1864, c.	117⅛	117¾	10-40s, c.	114	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	118⅛	119	5s, 1881, r.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	119¾	120	5s, 1881, c.	114¾	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, n r.	118⅜	118⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $186,000 for interest and $74,000 for bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$37,213,000
Gold balances	2,254,742
Currency balances	2,582,233

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$77,347,088
Currency balances	3,912,467
Gold exchanges	5,739,316
Gold balances	1,359,702

The following were the bids for the various State securities.

Ark. 6s, Funded....... 25	N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87...114
Connecticut 6s.......105	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83...114
Georgia 6s........... 85	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91...114
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 94	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75...110
Ga. 7s, indorsed...... 88	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '76...110
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.... 82	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J. 52
Indiana 5s...........101	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.& O 52
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77..101	N.C. 6s, N.C.R., Coup. off, Jan. & July. 37
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79..101	N.C. 6s, N.C.R., Coup. off, April & Oct. 37
Illinois War Loan....101	N. C. 6s, S. T., class 1. 3½
Kentucky 6s..........101	N. C. 6s, S. T., class 2. 3½
Louisiana 6s......... 30	N. C. 6s, S. T., class 3. 3½
La. new bonds....... 29	Ohio 6s, 1875.........100¾
La. 6s, new Fit'g D. 28	Ohio 6s, 1881.........105
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 28	Ohio 6s, 1886.........107
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 28	Rhode Island 6s.......105
La. 8s, Levee bonds.. 27	South Carolina 6s..... 31
La. 8s, Lev. bds., '75.. 27	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 30
Mich. 6s, '78-79.....103	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 30
Mich. 6s, '83.........103	S. C. 6s, F. Act, 1866. 30
Mich. 7s, '90.........105	S. C. 6s, L.C.'89, J.&J. 30
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100¼	S. C. 6s, L.C.'89, A.&O. 30
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100	S. C. 7s, 1888......... 30
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 98½	S. C. N. F. bonds..... 7¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 97½	Tennessee 6s, old..... 65
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 97	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C... 47
F'g bds. due in '94-5. 94½	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 65
L'g bds. due '81 '91 n. 97	Tenn. 6s, new, ex C. 47
Asy. or Univ. due'92. 95¼	Tenn. 6s, n., n. series. 46½
Han. & St.Jo.due '75.100	Texas 10s, 1876....... 92
Han. & St.Jo.due '76. 99½	Virginia 6s, old....... 32
Han. & St.Jo.due '86. 95	Va. 6s, new bds. '66. 32
Han. & St.Jo.due '87. 95½	Va. 6s, new bds. '67. 32
N. Y. Reg't B'y L...107⅛	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 58¼
N. Y. Coup. B'y L....107	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 53
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'75.110	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d ser. 35
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'77.110	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 10¼
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...110	
N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87..114	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..............155	Manhattan............147
American Exchange..117	Marine...............130
Butchers' & Drovers'..132	Market...............121
Chatham..............137	Mechanics'...........140
Chemical.............1600	Merchants'...........119¾
City.................300	Merchants' Ex........101
Citizens'............125	Nassau...............105
Continental.......... 91	New-York.............129
Corn Exchange........125	N. Y. National Ex.... 95
First National.......200	North America........ 98
Fourth National...... 97	Pacific..............165
Gallatin National....128	Park.................139¼
German-American...... 87	Peoples'.............140
Gold Exchange........113	Phenix............... 96¼
Grocers'............. 99	Republic.............100
Hanover.............. 98	State of New-York....114½
Importers' & Traders'.195	Union................136
Irving...............127	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 3.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Sixes, old	102	....
City Sixes, new	104⅝	....
Camden & Amboy Railroad	132¼	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅜	63¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43	43¾
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	19¾	19⅞
Northern Central Railroad	33⅞	34
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	100½	....

The twenty-fifth annual statement of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., makes a very satisfactory exhibit for a year whose business has been like that of 1874. Five thousand new policies, $1,495,749 surplus, and assets to the amount of $13,256,440 are among the items which go to make up a report which speaks well for the good management and sound condition of the company.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office up to 2 P. M. to-day, for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of stocks of the City of New-York.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PROGRAMME.

Mr. Phillips, Collector Arthur's private secretary, went to Washington on Sunday with the list of names for removal, and the schedule for reduction of salaries agreed upon at Friday's midnight caucus. The Secretary of the Treasury will examine the documents, and, if they meet his approval, some forty more removals will take place on Friday after Mr. Phillips' return. The reductions of salaries will be kept secret until the middle of the month, when the schedule will be given to the Auditor for the purpose of enabling him to make out his estimates for March. The following is a complete list of the inspectors who were removed on Saturday: Baldwin, Crafts, Chamberlain, Davidson, Dusenbury, Eiche, Johnson, Fowler, Robinson, Weaver, Wilbur, and Whittredge.

POLICE TRIALS.

Nearly three hours were consumed yesterday afternoon by President Matsell in hearing evidence in over fifty complaints against members of the Police force. The calendar consisted chiefly of complaints for infractions of discipline or neglect of duty. Patrolman Patrick H. Tierney, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer in having made false statements to procure his appointment on the Police force. Patrolman Thomas Murray, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was charged with intoxication. He did not appear, and the evidence for the prosecution showed that he was arrested for intoxication by Patrolman Reed, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and locked up at the station-house. On being searched, his shield and revolver were found in his pocket. Patrolman John J. Kane, of the Twentieth Precinct, was charged with entering the station-house at 1 o'clock in the morning under the influence of liquor and unfit for duty. Kane denied the charge, and in his defense stated that he never drank a drop of liquor in his life, and showed that he was a member in good standing of a Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society. The cases were all referred to the board.

THE CURSE OF PENSIONS IN THE SOLDIERS' RETREAT.

To-day, in compliance with a resolution of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, twenty-five of the pensioned soldiers domiciled in the Retreat on Ward's Island, will be discharged from the institution. The Commissioners consider that these men, from the fact of their receiving a pension of $24 per month from the Government, are far from being objects of charity, and can well afford to live independent of aid from any institution. The report of the Warden states that the men, on receiving the amount of their pension, invariably obtain leave of absence, and spend days of profligacy in the City, returning to the Retreat when they have spent all their money.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
42—Feldman vs. Lindon.	181—Bartunecik vs. Wis &c.
58—Same vs. Same.	209—Matter of The Wentz Amalgamation Co.
60—Boyd vs. Pekin Alcohol Manuf'g Co.	219—Clemens vs. Robinson &c.
78—Swan vs. Dean.	221—Matter of Band.
95—Leavitt vs. Heilbrunn.	224—Williston vs. Kennedy, &c.
133—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.	256—Mackay, &c., vs. Drummond.
157—Knowles, &c., vs. Ward, &c.	259—Young vs. Gardner.
153—Kelly vs. Maythan.&c.	260—Sweet, Receiver, vs. Schade, &c.
156—Bohnet vs. Lithauer.	
167—Adam vs. Adam.	
178—Fowler vs. Woods.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, J.J.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Campbell, Adm'x, &c., vs. Hoge, impl'd. &c.	94— —— vs. ——
78—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.	119—Livingston vs. Murray, impl'd, &c.
85—Crommelin vs. Sanford et al., Ex'rs, &c.	119½— —— vs. ——
86—Saudford et al., Ex'rs, &c.	120½— —— vs. ——
2—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	121—Claflin et al vs. Lenheine.
30—New vs. Anthony et al.	122—Worniser vs. Garvey
42—De Forest vs. Farley et al	122½—Gray et al. vs. Gannon.
91—Beven et al. vs. Cooper et al.	123—Carpenter vs. Beare.
92—Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.	124—Slach et al. vs. First Nat. Bank of M.
	126—Vose vs. Yulee.
	127—Rogers, Assignee, vs. Schmersahl et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.	Nos.
211—Culkin vs. Kuhne et al	218—Nagle et al. vs. McGinnis, &c.
174—Riggs et al vs. Pursell et al.	219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
199—Simpson vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.	220—Moore et al vs. Seabury et al.
206—De Wolf vs. Owen.	224—Offinger et al vs. Offinger.
210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.	223—Goodman vs. Raynor
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded, &c.	226—Holdredge vs. Holdredge.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.	229—Douglass vs. Greene.
166—Sharkey vs. Tovrilhon	232—Bell vs. Kennedy.
171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.	233—De Schwenitz et al. vs. Sterne et al.
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Cram.	244—Banker vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. et al.
167—Livingston vs. White.	235—Universal Life Ins. Co. vs. Van Dyck et al.
149—Sink, Adm'r, vs. Sink.	236—Same vs. Same.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.	237—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	1006—Griswold, Administratrix, &c., vs. Palmer.
1260—Hadden et al. vs. Coleman.	1332—Pierson vs. Agen
1298—Whitmore vs. The Mayor, &c.	1336—Benedict vs. Baxter
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.	1338—Wagner, Administratrix, &c., vs. Thompson.
1296—Reid vs. The Mayor, &c.	1338½—Hodger et al. vs. St. John.
1302—Rouss vs. Aronson.	1310—Harlem Bank vs. Decker.
1640—Cogan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1340—Howard vs. Dusenbury.
964—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1344—Nolan vs. Erie Railway Co.
1152—Mallay et al. vs. Sulzbacker et al.	1350—Stewart, &c., vs. Atl. Coast M. S. S. Co.
1153—Bulton vs. Bradley.	1354—Woods et al. vs. Duane et al.
2244—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.	1358—Wallace et al. vs. Lombarde.
1532—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1360—Tournade et al. vs. Hagadorn.
1234—Whiteside vs. Hyman.	1362—Maher vs. The Mayor, &c.
2340—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1063—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.	805½—Phillips, Executor, vs. Melville.
1187—Gouge vs. Palmer.	676—Winter vs. White et al.
839—Peyser vs. The Mayor, &c.	1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.	1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
775—Dummer vs. King.	1053—Chagnot vs. Rousseau.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.	1071—Holmes, Booth et al. vs. Gilleland et al.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.	1073—Prentiss et al. vs. Stockwell et al.
1668—Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh et al.	1075—McCormac vs. Trainor.
1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	1077—Commercial vs. Oakes.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.	1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.	1081—Osgood et al. vs. Wilson et al.
917—Faris, survivor, vs. Fargo, President.	1083—Hotchkiss vs. Williams et al.
1047—Leavitt et al. vs. Purdy.	
1751½—Doyle, Adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick and Speir, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
11—Smith vs. Frost.	33—Lynes vs. Blume.
25—Hudson vs. Smith.	34—Baldwin et al. vs. Talmadge.
28—Clare vs. National City Bank of N. Y.	35—Smith, surv., &c., vs. Ryan.
29—Briggs et al. vs. Partridge et al.	36—Moody vs. Andrews et al.
30—Armour vs. Leslie.	37—Worden vs. Guar. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
31—Mitchell et al., exec'rs, vs. V. C. Mining Co.	38—Ladd vs. Arkell et al.
32—Fairfax vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. C.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
925—Bird vs. Austin et al.	957—Ayling vs. Riley.
901—Hancks vs. Stevenson, Jr.	955—Fiske vs. Brady.
739—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.	959—Wilson vs. Shepard.
931—Stebbins vs. French.	961—Antler vs. Stein.
899—Nettleton vs. Matthews.	963—Harrison et al. vs. Lourie.
1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Quinn et al.	965—Brown vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
545—McLean et al. vs. Amazon Ins. Co.	967—Holtz vs. Bremer et al.
	969—Hall vs. Courtney

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1024—Harlem Bank vs. Oliver.	982—Reilly vs. Simms et al.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	988—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. E. Ass.
968—Tribune Association vs. Smith.	1002—Germania Bank vs. Kilian.
1072—Wittgenstein vs. Berge.	1004—Hook vs. Murray et al.
922—McCaldon vs. Risley.	996—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
920—Levy vs. Koehler.	1012—Bodine vs. Collins.
934—Alden vs. Lock et al.	1012½—Roberts vs. Johnson et al.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.	1415—Nysse, Jr., vs. Sears.
1348—Bernstein vs. Niver.	1416—McGrath vs. Schoettuck.
2021—Shimmel vs. Erie Railway Co.	1417—Altheimer vs. Menge.
1412—Brandt vs. Brennan.	1418—Ross et al. vs. Cook.
857—Paine vs. Bergh.	1419—Abernethy vs. Hasburg.
1200—Kruse vs. Brode.	1420—Vance vs. Baldwin.
1414—Morrisse vs. Wheeler.	1421—N. Y. Paper Box Co. vs. Hermann et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, P. J.; Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
41—Foster vs. McMullen et al.	2—Geery et al. vs. Geery
6—Davis et al. vs. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	82—Geery et al. vs. Geery.
150—Heath vs. Hubbell.	8—Matter of the Petition of Finke.
131—Leddy et al. vs. Thain.	16—Andes Ins. Co. of Cin. O., vs. Loehr.
138—Burke vs. Hinsdale.	146—Mason vs. Hazlett et al. (No. 1.)
140—Mitchell, V. & Co. vs. Waite.	147—Same vs. Same. (No. 2)
141—Barthelot vs. Eggert.	148—Schneider vs. Weber.
142—Knowlton vs. N.Y. and Harlem Railroad Co.	149—Winslow vs. Johnson.
144—Dalton vs. Lyons.	150—Heath vs. Hubbell.
145—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Hazlett et al.	151—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1299—McNiff vs. Cronin.	1678—Martin vs. Albright.
990—Boyd vs. Seger.	1679—Dreyfuss vs. Fischer.
2998—Sterling vs. Trenor.	1680—Muelles et al. vs. Knelles et al.
83—Kirk et al. vs. McHugh.	1681—Duryee vs. Van Tuyl Manuf. Co.
559—Hecht vs. Brennan.	1689—Barthold vs. Adams.
1381—Robinson vs. Comba.	1690—Davis vs. Dossy.
1583—Mitchell vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	1692—Werdenschlag vs. Kelly.
1613—Siller vs. Koelker.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1487—McLaren vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	1622—Booynce vs. Saunders.
1606—Neville vs. Kearney.	1623—Same vs. Same.
1608—LeClaire vs. Damon.	1639—Oakey et al. vs. Anderson.
1586—Mulshinck vs. Magill.	1322—O'Neill vs. O'Brien et al.
1636—McSwegan vs. Martin et al.	1594—Jonas vs. Goldstein.
4148—Mahony vs. Osmond.	1595—Same vs. Same.
675—Allegretti et al. vs. Barmore.	1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.
	1630—Morris vs. Joseph et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
297—Stanberry vs. Carey.	1697—Bunn vs. Sutro et al.
1560—Pratt vs. Ladd et al.	1699—Jesserrunn vs. Kienzle.
1953—Stewart vs. Lewine.	1701—Wolfe vs. August.
2110—Worth vs. Rivingburgh.	1703—McGuckin vs. Reilly.
2800—Smith vs. Muckles-tor et al.	1704—Keller vs. Purcell.
3107—Kolle, Jr., vs. Goebe.	1706—Miffer vs. Schweers.
3223—Neuhausen vs. Green et al.	1707—Burkhardt vs. Schafer.
	1709—Ellis et al. vs. Fealy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Broderick, Thomas McGuire, burglary.	Thomas Caveney, grand larceny.
Robert Rellstab, burglary.	David Driscoll, grand larceny.
Michael Keating, burglary.	Jane Malone, grand larceny.
Henry Meyers, burglary.	Paul Smith, grand larceny.
Michael Sullivan, burglary.	William H. Hunt, Charles Hunt, grand larceny.
Thomas Lahan, Joseph Lanigan, burglary.	Charles Loque, Lathrop C. Ormsby, grand larceny.
James O'Neil, James Hughes, burglary.	August Macker Ragan, grand larceny.
James Kelly, burglary.	Daniel O'Shea, receiving stolen goods.
James Harrison, burglary.	William Flick, receiving stolen goods.
Michael B. Green, Jeffrey Fallon, burglary.	Thomas Connors, petit larceny.
Phebe Goodwin, William H. Mitchell, felonious assault and battery.	James Henderson, petit larceny.
Michael Parrus, felonious assault and battery.	
Henry Osborn, felonious assault and battery.	
Patrick Finn, Denis McCarthy, grand larceny.	

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

AN UNEVENTFUL DAY IN COURT.

MR. OVINGTON EXPLAINS ABOUT THE MONEY RECEIVED FOR MRS. TILTON—MRS. OVINGTON RESUMES HER TESTIMONY—HER INTERVIEWS WITH TILTON—MRS. SARAH C. D. PUTNAM CALLED—ILLNESS OF A JUROR.

The Beecher trial made fair progress yesterday, although the session was twenty minutes shorter than usual. This came of the sudden illness of one of the jurors, owing probably to the heated condition of the atmosphere in the court-room. The public interest which attaches to the trial knows no diminution. While it was in progress yesterday there was a blinding snow-storm, but yet people confronted the severity of the weather, and were superlatively happy when they secured a standing position in the court-room. The attendance of ladies appears to be steadily on the increase, and yesterday there were about a dozen present. These included Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman, who have been constant in their attendance since the commencement of the trial. All of them appeared to be on the Beecher side of the controversy, and were of course the recipients of the usual Plymouth Church courtesies. Mrs. Tilton was not present, but Mrs. Beecher was in her customary place by the side of the defendant. Mr. Fullerton's clever cross-examination of Mr. Ovington during Tuesday's session had doubtless prepared the visitors to the court-room for further interesting passages, but in this matter anticipation outran actual performance a good deal. Indeed, yesterday's procedure was comparatively tame, but Mr. Fullerton has a happy knack of repartee which redeemed it from dullness.

The trial was resumed at 11 o'clock, sharp, when Mr. Ovington was called to the witness stand to explain his statement concerning the money received and disbursed on account of Mrs. Tilton and her children. Mr. Hill proposed to elicit this explanation, but Mr. Fullerton claimed his privilege as cross-examiner and objected to the witness being taken out of his hands. The examination was brief, and Mr. Ovington's chief explanation was to the effect that the account was considerably larger than he had previously stated it to be. He then furnished to counsel three papers, which he said represented all the money which he had received and disbursed, and they were put in evidence.

Mrs. Ovington was then called to the witness stand, and Mr. Hill resumed her direct examination. Her answers were given with perfect freedom from embarrassment, and with remarkable clearness. The first portion of her examination was directed toward showing the necessity which existed for making the disbursements on behalf of Mrs. Tilton and her children, arising from the condition of their wardrobe, and so forth, but the necessity was promptly admitted by plaintiff's counsel, and the Court would not permit any details on the subject. The examination was then brought back to the point at which it was broken off on Tuesday. She testified that on July 6, 1874, she took Mrs. Tilton for a drive in the park, and on her return took her to her [Mrs. Ovington's] house. This, she said, she did at Mrs. Tilton's request. She subsequently left Mrs. Tilton at her house in Livingston street. She then went, she said, to Mr. Beecher's house, but Mr. Beecher was not at home. Mrs. Ovington was then asked if Mrs. Tilton returned to her house that evening, and she answered that she returned at 6 o'clock. Mr. Tracy, she said, also called that day, but Mrs. Tilton was not present. Her husband was present, however. Mrs. Ovington further testified that Mr. Tracy made a second call; that Mrs. Tilton returned at 6 o'clock, left, and came back again, accompanied by Judge Morse, who introduced her to Mr. Tracy. The arrangement in pursuance of which Mrs. Tilton appeared before the Plymouth Church Committee was next made the subject of investigation. A consultation on the subject was held, she said, between Mr. Ovington, Judge Morse, Mrs. Tilton, Gen. Tracy, and herself, and she further testified that Mrs. Tilton's appearance before the committee was entirely voluntary. She also stated that Mrs. Tilton went up to the second-story front room "to hold a prayer" previous to appearing before the committee. Counsel then inquired if Mr. Tracy gave any instructions or made any suggestions concerning Mrs. Tilton's answers before the committee, and the questioning on this point elicited the response that his suggestions were not as to the form of the answers but rather as to the subject matter to be investigated.

The examination next turned on an interview between the witness and Mr. Tilton on the morning of July 9, on the back piazza of Mrs. Ovington's house, in which she represented the plaintiff as stating, "Lib is a trump; she spoke well before the committee and made a favorable impression, both for herself and for me, but it is all fiction." This conversation was pursued further, the witness testifying that Mr. Tilton on that occasion made use of the words "Elizabeth will lie for me; she will tell any number of lies to clear me. She loves me. Even if I were on trial for murder, and she had seen me commit the act, do you think that she, if called upon to testify, would tell the truth and have me convicted?" This conversation lasted, she said, for three hours. She then detailed the circumstances of a ride with Mrs. Tilton to Coney Island on the following day, during which she stated to her the conversation which she had had with her husband, and it was sought to put in evidence what Mrs. Tilton said in reply, but the court ruled that it was immaterial.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Ovington was commenced a short time before recess and concluded at 3:20 o'clock. Mr. Fullerton put his questions with great suavity and politeness, but they were deftly framed and calculated to bring out any bias on the part of the witness. The lady's answers, however, were given without constraint, and with an evident desire to be strictly accurate. She was taken by counsel through the several stages covered by the direct examination, and minutely questioned on each point. In reference to having called at Mr. Beecher's house, after coming from the drive in the park, she said that she was requested by Mrs. Tilton to call on Mr. Beecher and say that she wished to see some of the brethren. She denied having solicited Mrs. Tilton to come to her house, but admitted that on July 6, when Mrs. Tilton said she might not have a roof to shelter her, she replied that as long as she had a roof she would share it with her. In reference to the three hours' conversation with Mr. Tilton on July 9, she said that Mr. Tilton stated that he was delighted and pleased with what Elizabeth had said to the committee. Counsel asked if she did not understand that the report of the committee anticipated the testimony which Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher would give, and she replied that she did. She was then asked if when Mr. Tilton said that Elizabeth would lie for him, he did not in fact say that she would do the same for Mr. Beecher, and she promptly responded in the negative. She further represented him as stating that Mr. Beecher loved Elizabeth better than any woman on earth, and that Elizabeth loved Mr. Beecher. When Mrs. Tilton was left in her charge she regarded it, she said, as a temporary separation between Mrs. Tilton and her husband. Mrs. Ovington was subsequently questioned as to the number of interviews which Mr. Beecher's lawyers had had with Mrs. Tilton, and she replied that she could not tell, they were so numerous. Mr. Beecher, she said, had had but one interview with her.

At the close of Mrs. Ovington's cross-examination, the stand was taken by Mrs. Sarah C. D. Putnam, an elderly lady who was examined by Mr. Shearman. The evidence of Mrs. Putnam, who has been twice married, elicited the statement that in her estimation, Mrs. Tilton's worst fault was her blind idolatry of her husband. Her testimony was, so far as it went, altogether as to her intimacy with the Tilton family. She had been only a short time under examination when the illness of one of the jurors (Mr. Jaffray) led to the adjournment of the court. Mr. Jaffray's illness was a mere passing weakness, and he took his seat in a few minutes, but Judge Neilson gave him the option of an adjournment, a privilege of which he at once availed himself.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Jury having answered to their names, the Court said:

Mr. Hill, can you proceed now? Are you ready to proceed?

Mr. Hill—Yes, Sir. A question was asked Mr. Ovington yesterday in regard to the receipts of money and disbursements—he is prepared to explain them this morning.

The Court—Yes; Mr. Ovington, come forward please.

Mr. Ovington having taken the stand, Mr. Hill said:

Mr. Ovington, since your examination yesterday have you looked at your accounts and memoranda in view of making up the statement referred to by Judge Fullerton.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—We object.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, I don't understand this, Sir.

The Court—You interrogated him as to the disposition of the money.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—And he said in answer to you that he could furnish the statement this morning.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; but I would rather proceed with my own business this morning, although I know brother Hill could do it so much better than I could.

Mr. Hill—Brother Hill proposes to do a little work on his own account this morning.

Mr. Fullerton—Brother Hill will wait until an opportunity occurs when he can do it properly.

The Court—I think he has the opportunity now, Sir. I think the witness is yours this morning on this subject if you choose to examine him.

Mr. Hill—Undoubtedly. Shall I proceed now, your Honor?

Mr. Fullerton—I think not, until I get through.

Witness—I wish to correct a statement which I made yesterday morning.

Mr. Fullerton—I asked Mr. Ovington if he would furnish me this morning with the data, the memoranda on this subject; now he proposes to take it out of my hands.

Mr. Hill—I don't suppose it makes much difference, so long as the court and jury get it.

Mr. Fullerton—Then you had better let me do it, Mr. Hill. I propose to present it to the court and jury.

Mr. Hill—And I propose to present a certain part of it myself.

Mr. Fullerton—And I propose to object to that, until I am through.

The Court (to Mr. Fullerton)—It is your right to elicit it in cross-examination, but first let us hear your [witness'] explanation to the jury, whatever it is.

MR. OVINGTON MAKES A CORRECTION.

Witness—I wish to make a statement to correct a mis-statement which I made yesterday in regard to the amounts of money that were handed me by Mr. Augustus Storrs. I wish to say that my mind has been very much occupied for the past two or three months—

Mr. Hill (interrupting)—A little louder, Mr. Ovington.

Witness—My mind has been very much occupied for the past two or three months, and particularly in making preparations for a long business trip in Europe—a purchasing trip—and also the fact that I had not—I think my recollection of seeing these entries in the book was mistaken; no one had questioned me in regard to them; they had escaped my memory, and, on referring to the books this morning, I found I had made a great mistake in the amounts.

Mr. Hill—What was the mistake?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, if you please, Mr. Hill.

Witness—I wrote out a statement and brought it with me.

Q.—Where is the statement, Mr. Ovington? A.—Mr. Hill has it.

Q.—Will you furnish it to me? A.—I will, Sir.

Mr. Hill—Here it is; it is a statement of the receipts and disbursements.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—Is that a statement of the amount you received? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It is more than you stated yesterday? A.—Considerably more, Sir.

Q.—You received, then, according to this statement, Sept. 4, 1874, two checks of $500—was it $500 each? A.—No, Sir; two checks of $250 each.

Q.—Amounting to $500? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Jan. 4, 1875, there is a sum of $745? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Making an aggregate of $1,245 in all that you received on that account? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Ovington, you were to furnish me with the list of disbursements? A.—Yes, Sir; I have done so.

Q.—Is that it? [Paper shown witness.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to have this marked as an exhibit.

Counsel handed paper to the stenographer of the court to have it marked Exhibit No. 109.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the paper showing the money you received?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—The paper showing how the money was disbursed will be marked No. 110.

Q.—Is there any other paper connected with these accounts that you have? A.—I have a paper of some little memorandums which Mr. Hill has.

Q.—Little memorandums of what? A.—Small disbursements.

Q.—Will you furnish it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hill—It represents little items of expenditures.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—That paper now shown you represents the details of the item $297 56 in Exhibit No. 110? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That will be marked No. 111, then.

Q.—Do these papers represent all the money that you received and disbursed from any other friends whatever? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at Exhibit No. 110 and say whether the respective charges upon it, with the exception of the $250 for traveling expenses and board, and the charge of $297 56, under the head of sundry disbursements—

Mr. Hill (interrupting)—Speak a little louder, Mr. Fullerton, please.

Mr. Fullerton (louder)—Look at Exhibit No. 110 and say whether the items upon it, excepting $250 for traveling expenses, and board, &c., and the charge of $297 56, under the head of sundry disbursements, were for merchandise for Mrs. Tilton and the children. Were they? A.—With the exception of the bill of John Gallagher, carriage hire, not merchandise; James Donnelly, also carriage hire; Dr. Myrack, dentist bill; E. Hobert, a board bill when she was absent in the country; another bill of $4, carriage hire, and physicians' charges—with these exceptions.

Q.—With these exceptions the bill is merchandise? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For Mrs. Tilton? A.—And the children.

Q.—And the children? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. Hill—The total amount which you received, Mr. Ovington, was $1,245? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, the total amount which you have paid out is how much? A.—I do not remember [after looking at the paper] $1,249 93.

Q.—Please state if Exhibit No. 111 represents the items upon Exhibit No. 110, marked as sundry disbursements, $297 56? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That I have proved by him.

Mr. Hill—I did not understand. [To the witness] Have you, at any time, made any charge for Mrs. Tilton's board in your family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None at all? I will ask you, Mr. Ovington, whether the charge of $250 upon Exhibit No. 110 includes any of Miss Florence's expenses while in the country? A.—Yes, Sir; her traveling expenses and board, except, perhaps, her traveling expenses from New-York to there.

Q.—Yes? A.—While she was there and returning.

Mr. Hill—Now, may it please your Honor, I offer, in evidence, the statement of receipts.

Mr. Morris—It is in evidence.

Mr. Hill—I did not understand you to put it in evidence.

The Court—Consider them in, gentlemen.

Mr. Hill—I supposed they were marked simply for identification.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. OVINGTON RESUMED.

Mrs. Ovington was then again placed on the stand, and her examination, commenced yesterday, was resumed as follows:

Mr. Hill—I will depart from the line of my examination yesterday for a single moment. Mrs. Ovington, have you examined any of the items of these three exhibits which are presented here? I will call your attention particularly to the two relating to disbursements by your husband? A.—I have seen the bills, but the papers brought this morning I have not seen.

Q.—The papers themselves—just look at the papers and see if you can recognize any of the items, and if you are familiar with the transactions to which they refer?

The Court—I think we can assume that those moneys were received and disbursed.

Mr. Hill—That is not all of it, your Honor. My friends have chosen to go into this subject.

The Witness—I think I know them much better than my husband does, as I have had the money transactions of Mrs. Tilton myself, to avoid the uncomfortable feeling in regard to money matters, as it was a delicate subject.

Q.—State whether or not Miss Florence was with her mother at all during her absence in the Summer? A.—She was at Fairfield; we arrived in Fairfield on Monday, I think. The following Wednesday, I think it was—the day I am not quite certain—Mrs. Tilton received a letter from Florence, saying—

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind about that.

Mr. Hill—Never mind what the letter said.

The Witness—It was in regard to the mistake of her direction to Litchfield. She came to Fairfield, remained with us there until we left for the country, accompanied us to the Gunnery, then to Lake Wassamug, where Mr. Gunn was camping, returned to Brooklyn with us, and returned to our house, intending to spend the Winter with us and her mother at my house, until her father forbade her.

Mr. Hill—Now—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment. We ask to have that stricken out.

The Court—I think I will leave it for your cross-examination, Sir.

Mr. Hill—She may have been present when her father forbade her.

Mr. Fullerton—When I come to cross-examine they won't have to say it was not responsive to their examination.

Q.—Did you yourself aid Mrs. Tilton in making any of the purchases represented by these items? A.—Many of the purchases I made without Mrs. Tilton being with me. She made a few herself in New-York one day when I was not with her. After that I think I made most of them myself with the children—Alice and Lu.

Q.—Now, will you please state the condition of Mrs. Tilton's wardrobe and that of the children when they came, as to the necessity for these disbursements being made—these purchases being made.

The Court—Well, now, we shall certainly assume that they were necessary; I think that is enough. I don't think the learned counsel means to question as to what was necessary, and I don't think it is well to put the details on record.

Mr. Hill—I don't want to go into details.

The Court—Well, I think the fact is apparent and will be accepted.

Mr. Hill—I want to show just this: These children were in an almost destitute condition when they came, and Mrs. Tilton also.

The Court—Well, these supplies were necessary, of course; that is to be assumed. People are not wont to buy things for others unless there is some occasion for it. I think, Mr. Hill, you might ask her if these supplies were necessary.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, it is not disputed, Sir, that they were necessary.

Mr. Hill—Nor is it proved, either.

Q.—State, Mrs. Ovington, whether those purchases for Mrs. Tilton and these children were necessary, in your judgment. A.—I considered them necessary.

The Court—Well, that answers the question; that is all we need.

Mrs. Ovington was about to say something further, when

Mr. Fullerton said: That is all, Mrs. Ovington. Let us get along pleasantly.

Mrs. Ovington—I am not used to the witness-stand, Mr. Fullerton, and if I am wrong I hope you will correct me.

Mr. Fullerton pleasantly rejoined, but his words were drowned by the following question:

CONVERSATIONS WITH MR. TILTON.

Mr. Hill—We left you yesterday at Mrs. Tilton's house in Livingston street, Sunday afternoon. Please state if you had any conversation with Mr. Tilton at all before you left that day. A.—I spoke a few words to him after I had gone to the carriage.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—I said that I had seen his wife; he said that she came down stairs; I recollected that she did; I think that was the most that I said; I held no lengthy conversation; I remember nothing else.

Q.—Did you state what acts had been done between his wife and yourself when she came down stairs? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Was anything said about you taking her to ride? A.—Yes, Sir; I said that she looked miserably, and I would like to take her to drive with me, as I was in the habit of driving out; he said he would be gratified to have me do so; he thought it would benefit her; he spoke kindly of her.

Q.—Now, when did you next see Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton? A.—A week from that day.

Q.—This was Sunday. Did you go the next day? A.—Oh, excuse me; the next day—Monday.

Mr. Hill—Yes.

The Witness—The next morning, as I had said to Mrs. Tilton that I would call for her for a ride out, I did so; I took her to the park; rode there; do you wish me to say anything about—

Q.—You took her out to drive that day, and brought her home again? A.—Yes, Sir, after calling upon Mrs. Bradshaw.

Q.—Very well. Now, when did you see her again? A.—A week from that day, the 6th of July.

Q.—Under what circumstances? A.—I went to take her to ride in the afternoon.

Q.—Before coming to that, let me ask you if you had any conversation with Mr. Tilton in regard to a call by your husband upon him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it? A.—That was while Mrs. Tilton was preparing to drive—while she was putting on her hat.

Q.—That was on Monday morning—the first drive? A.—Monday morning; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what did he say? A.—He asked me if I would ask my husband to call upon him; that he would like to converse with him upon his affairs.

Q.—Did he specify? A.—Upon his matters; I do not know that he made use of any particular expression; I don't recollect it; he might have done so.

Q.—Well, proceed. A.—"Will you ask your husband to call upon me; I will be pleased to see him; he is a just man, and I will open my heart to him as to a brother; ask him if he will call here." I told him I would do so, and did not doubt Mr. Ovington would call.

Q.—Very well. Now, did you tell your husband what Mr. Tilton had said to you? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you so tell him? A.—I probably did on my return from my ride; that I don't remember exactly.

THE SECOND DRIVE WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Now, go to the second drive, on the following Monday; state, if you can, the date of that drive.

Mr. Fullerton—The following Monday?

Mr. Hill—The first time she called on Sunday, and then took her to drive on Monday.

Mr. Fullerton—The following Monday was July 6.

Mr. Hill—Yes.

The Witness—July 6.

Mr. Hill—Well, you took her to ride on the 6th of July? A.—Without any previous appointment, I went to her house and asked her if she would go to drive with me that afternoon. She replied—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Mrs. Ovington, there is no use in giving that conversation; you took her to drive, that is enough. Don't give the conversation.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—Proceed with the story, Mrs. Ovington.

Mr. Fullerton—I object.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—What was done, not what was said.

Mr. Hill—The witness has just received instructions from the counsel, and I suppose she understood me to mean go on with what was done, when I said proceed.

Judge Neilson—She understands you to go on with the story of the ride, I suppose.

Mr. Hill—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, if they go on with the drive, I have no objection.

Mr. Hill—Go on, Mrs. Ovington.

The Witness—There is one remark that I think would be necessary to show why I took the drive that I did.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Mrs. Ovington, don't give us what you think is necessary.

Mr. Hill—Just state where did you go; we will take care of the rest.

A.—I went to the park; first, a short drive there. At Mrs. Tilton's request I returned to the city. She asked me—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Now—

Mr. Hill (interrupting)—Not what she asked. Just state what did you do. Where did you go when you returned to the city from the park?

A.—From the park I returned to my house in Hicks street, and there left Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Hill—Now—

The Witness (continuing)—Then I went to my husband's store, and my son drove me to Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Yes. Now, you may state whether or not Mrs. Tilton was taken to your house by her request? A.—She was.

Q.—Had you invited her to come there upon that occasion? A.—I had not.

Q.—Well, you went to Mr. Beecher's house? A.—He was not at home. I called at—

Q.—Never mind. What then, after you left Mr. Beecher's? A.—I called at Mr. Beecher's to see if Mr. Beecher was there; he was not; and then to Mr. Moses Beach's, to see if he was there. He was not; and I returned to my home, went up stairs; and Mrs. Tilton then came down, got in the carriage, and I left her at her house in Livingston street.

Q.—Kindly specify about the hour that you returned to your house from the park. A.—I did not notice, but I left my home, I should think, about 2:30 or 3; I should judge so.

Q.—Left your home to go where? A.—To go to call for Mrs. Tilton. I should judge it might have been 4 o'clock, but I am not certain as to the moment.

Q.—That is when you returned from the park to your house? A.—When I left Mrs. Tilton at her home in Livingston street.

Q.—You don't quite tell me yet when you returned from the park to your house? A.—I came directly from the Park to my house.

Q.—And had been gone on your road about how long? A.—I don't know; only long enough to go to the park.

Q.—And take a short drive and return. Very well, now, you have left Mrs. Tilton at her house. What did you do next? A.—What did I do? How shall I say—what any one else did? I hardly know.

Q.—You drove home from Mrs. Tilton's house? A.—I did.

Q.—When did Mrs. Tilton return to your house that night? A.—There is something before that.

Q.—I don't care what it was. When did she come back? A.—At 6 o'clock.

Q.—She came back about 6 o'clock? A.—At 6 o'clock.

GEN. TRACY'S VISITS.

Q.—Do you recollect seeing Gen. Tracy that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—At my house.

Q.—State about the time that he called? A.—Between 5 and 6, I should judge.

Q.—Do you know whether Mrs. Tilton was present on that occasion? A.—She was not present; I had left her at her house in Livingston street.

Q.—How long was his call? A.—I should judge not over five minutes.

Q.—In what part of the house? A.—In the second-story front room.

Q.—Who was present? A.—My husband, (Mr. Ovington,) Gen. Tracy, and myself.

Q.—When did you next see Gen. Tracy? A.—I think it was between 6:30 and 7—or 6 o'clock.

Mr. Fullerton—That night?

Witness—That night.

Mr. Hill—The same evening was Mrs. Tilton present when he called? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long was that call of Gen. Tracy? A.—The second call?

Q.—Yes. A.—I should think ten minutes, perhaps. I do not know exactly.

Q.—Can you state whether or not Mrs. Tilton was present at any time during that call? A.—She was not.

Q.—Where did you receive Gen. Tracy upon the second—upon the occasion of this call? A.—I think that I was in the parlor, and that my husband was with me there.

Q.—You have added, I think, how long that was? A.—I think it was ten or fifteen minutes; I don't know exactly.

Q.—When did Mrs. Tilton come with reference to this second call of Gen. Tracy? A.—What do you say?

Q.—When did Mrs. Tilton with reference to the second call of Gen. Tracy—I mean when she returned to your house; you say that you had taken her home in the carriage; now, she came back, as I understand it; now, when did she come back, with reference to the second call of Gen. Tracy? A.—She came back at 6 o'clock, but she saw nothing of Gen. Tracy there.

Q.—Was any one with her? A.—She came alone at 6 o'clock.

Q.—Well, go on and state the narrative with reference to the call, and what Mrs. Tilton did and what Gen. Tracy did that evening. A.—Can I state what occurred before?

Q.—No; limit yourself to Gen. Tracy's call and what occurred between Mr. Ovington and Gen. Tracy. Give the narrative—that part of it. A.—Gen. Tracy called and saw my husband and myself, I should think five minutes; he left the house; very shortly afterward Mrs. Tilton came, which was at 6 o'clock; that hour I think I am quite positive about; Mrs. Tilton called at 6; she left soon after, but returned again about 7:30 with Judge Morse, and remained there till, I suppose—

Q.—Was Gen. Tracy present when she returned with Judge Morse? A.—He was.

Q.—What occurred when they came in, do you recollect? A.—I think I opened the door myself for Mrs. Tilton and Judge Morse. They entered the parlor, and Judge Morse introduced Mrs. Tilton to Gen. Tracy. My husband was present.

Q.—Was there no one else present at that moment? A.—No, Sir.

THE CONSULTATIONS BEFORE MRS. TILTON WENT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—You may state, Mrs. Ovington, whether there was any consultation there with respect to Mrs. Tilton's appearance before the committee that evening?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

Judge Neilson—I think she ought to be allowed to answer that.

Mr. Hill—What occurred upon that subject?

Judge Neilson—Not what was the subject. Was anything said?

The Witness—There was.

Mr. Hill—There was what?

The Witness—Something said on the subject that evening.

Q.—By whom was the arrangement made? Tell the story to his Honor and the jury without giving the conversation in its details. A.—I had been to Mr. Beecher's house between the call of Gen. Tracy and Mrs. Tilton's call, with Judge Morse. That is what I spoke of that I wanted to give to explain some matters.

Q.—But give the story in regard to the arrangement in pursuance of which Mrs. Tilton appeared before the committee—what was done by each—whether the consultations were private or in the presence of all? A.—Shall I speak of my interview with Mr. Beecher?

Judge Neilson—No, unless it was in regard to this subject.

The Witness—It was in regard to this subject.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—I am speaking now of the consultations after Mrs. Tilton came with Judge Morse. A.—They consulted with regard to the committee that evening.

Q.—Who consulted? Was it Gen. Tracy or Judge Morse? A.—Mrs. Tilton expressed a desire—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Hill—I submit it is proper to show that she expressed a desire to see the committee.

Mr. Beach—I submit it is not.

Judge Neilson—Your principal question remains unanswered—whether the consultations were private, or whether they were public.

Mr. Hill—Well, we will pursue that a single moment further. [To the witness] State to his Honor and the jury whether these consultations about this were private or not; where were they, and how? A.—In the parlor in the presence of Mr. Ovington and Judge Morse and Gen. Tracy and myself.

Q.—Was there any private consultation between Judge Morse and Mrs. Tilton about it, or any private consultation between them?

The Witness—Before—

Judge Neilson—No; in your presence?

Mr. Shearman—The point is, to inquire whether Judge Morse stepped aside with Mrs. Tilton.

The Witness—Mrs. Tilton requested to speak to Judge Morse alone, and they went up stairs, and Mrs. Tilton returned, saying that—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait a moment.

Judge Neilson—Mrs. Tilton returned.

Mr. Shearman (to witnes)—With Judge Morse.

The Witness—With Judge Morse.

The Court—Mrs. Tilton?

Witness—Mrs. Tilton; yes, Sir.

Q.—With Judge Morse? A.—With Judge Morse.

Q.—Please state whether or not Mrs. Tilton requested to see the committee? A.—She did.

Mr. Beach—Wait; we object to that.

The Court—We can't have that Mr. Hill; if we take that we will have to bring in the conversation.

Mr. Hill—I understand that we may show the request on her part, that her appearance before the committee was voluntary and not upon anybody's solicitation?

The Court—You can get at the fact that it was voluntary, and that I think covers the ground you require.

Mr. Hill—That is all I want, Sir.

The Court—I think you can do that.

Q.—Did she appear before the committee that night? A.—She did.

Q.—State, please, whether that it was upon her own motion or upon the solicitation of some other person?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—Mrs. Ovington, do you know whether it was voluntary or not? A.—It was entirely so, Sir.

The Court—Well, that will do.

PREPARING FOR THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—I think you stated that the committee was not then present, Mrs. Ovington?

Witness—With Judge Morse?

Mr. Hill—Yes.

Witness—They were not.

Q.—Did Gen. Tracy remain until they came, or did he go after them? Go on with the narrative in that particular.

Witness—Gen. Tracy left the house, went for the committee, and returned with the committee.

Q.—Where were you when he returned? A.—I was in the dining-room with Mrs. Tilton giving her tea.

Mr. Hill—Well, go on with the story.

Witness—Mr. Ovington came down stairs and said Gen. Tracy would like to speak to Mrs. Tilton a moment, before she saw the committee. I went up and told him to come down to the dining-room, and he came. I supposed that he wished me to retire during his conversation with Mrs. Tilton, and I rose to leave. He said, "Excuse me, Mrs. Ovington, I prefer that you should remain." He then took his seat beside Mrs. Tilton. Shall I give the conversation?

Mr. Hill—I have no objection to it.

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—He took a seat beside Mrs. Tilton and had a conversation?

Witness—I should say it was about three minutes duration.

The Court—That will do.

Q.—Were you present? A.—I was. He then left us and went up to the committee in the parlor.

Q.—And how soon did you and Mrs. Tilton go up? A.—When she finished her tea, I should think about five minutes, perhaps. We did not go directly to the committee, however.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—Mrs. Tilton and myself went to the second-story front-room for her to hold prayer before she made her appearance before that committee.

Q.—How long, then, before you appeared before the committee, or how long before Mrs. Tilton appeared before the committee? A.—Not very long, Sir. After that we came into the parlor, and Mr. Ovington or Mr. Tracy, I don't know which, introduced Mrs. Tilton to the committee.

Q.—And then Mrs. Tilton made her statement before the committee? A.—She did.

Q.—And they left about what time? A.—I don't know the exact time. I should think about 10 o'clock.

WHAT MR. TRACY SUGGESTED.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Ovington, did Gen. Tracy give any instructions whatever, or make any suggestions whatever, to Mrs. Tilton in regard to her answers, or the form of the answers, before the committee, at all? A.—The form of the question he did.

Q.—Did he as to the form of the answer at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No? A.—Shall I say what he said?

Q.—State what he said—what he suggested—in regard to the question?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—We will have to stop there.

Mr. Shearman—They have brought this in?

The Court—Not the conversation.

Mr. Shearman—They have brought this in by representing Gen. Tracy as reporting a certain conversation, and, of course, that conversation becomes a fact in the case.

Mr. Fullerton—Brought it in when and how?

Mr. Shearman—On the direct examination of Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton reported that Gen. Tracy said he had given instructions as to the answers—

Mr. Fullerton—Do you want to prove now that Gen. Tracy did not tell the truth?

Mr. Shearman—We want to show that Gen. Tracy did not say anything of the kind.

Mr. Fullerton—How does this witness know the fact?

The Court—We will proceed; that thing might occur in twenty places as well as in Mr. Ovington's house.

Mr. Shearman—We want to account for the whole time Gen. Tracy was there, and the whole conversation.

The Court—We have the whole thing now; we cannot take conversations.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—Mrs. Ovington, will you explain what you mean by saying that Gen. Tracy instructed her as to the form of the questions; was it as to the form or the subject matter of the examination?

Mr. Beach—We have objected to this.

The Court—I think we have that sufficiently, Mr. Hill.

The Witness—It was more the matter than the question.

The Court—Now you have a further answer.

Mr. Shearman—They allow this answer to go in without any objection.

The Court—This last answer covers your ground; she says it was more in regard to the subject-matter than the form of the question.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—When and where was it that Gen. Tracy made the suggestion as to the subject-matter of the examination? A.—In the dining room, at the table, in the presence Mrs. Tilton and myself.

Q.—What did he say was the subject matter upon which she was to be examined?

The Court—I think we have that sufficiently.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to this, Sir.

The Court—You cannot go any further on it.

Mr. Evarts—Then your Honor will please note our exception.

Mr. Hill—You were present at the whole interview between Mrs. Tilton and the committee? A.—I was.

A THREE HOURS' CONVERSATION WITH MR. TILTON.

Q.—Now be kind enough to say when you next saw Mr. Tilton. A.—Thursday morning, the 9th of July; he called at our house.

Q.—Where did you receive him. A.—On the back piazza.

Q.—Now, please begin with that conversation, and state it just as it occurred, as nearly as you can. A.—It was a three hours' conversation; I do not think I could repeat all of it, Mr. Hill.

Q.—Well, give so much of it as you recollect, stating who were present? A.—Mr. Ovington was the only one present beside Mr. Tilton and myself; when he entered on the piazza he spoke of Mrs. Tilton as "Elizabeth is a trump; I hear she spoke well before the committee; she made a favorable impression upon them; but it is fiction—all fiction; I, too, could come before the committee and weave fiction;" I asked after her health; he said, "Well, happy as a bird this morning;" said I, "I am pleased to hear it; I received a note saying that she was in much better spirits than the first note I received from her;" I cannot remember, word for word, this conversation, Mr. Hill; this is the substance nearly as well as I recollect it.

Q.—Give the substance of it? A.—I think then Mr. Tilton said to me, "So you have heard from her;" I said, "I have received two letters from her," and I expressed my pleasure that she was feeling better than when I received the first letter; said he, "You should see her this morning; she is happy—happy as a bird;" I think then it was that I repeated some of the contents of the letters to him; I don't think I repeated all; I cannot remember.

Q.—State what you repeated, as nearly as you can; take the first one? A.—"Upon my return home last evening"—it was Tuesday morning, I think—"I found Mr. Tilton in bed, reading; I told him of the interview I had had; he immediately rose, dressed himself, and left me, saying, 'We have parted forever.' He called me ——," but that I did not say to Mr. Tilton; "I am indeed alone, as never before;" I think that was all I repeated of that note to him.

Q.—You now refer to the first note? A.—That is the first note.

Q.—Please state when you had received that first note? A.—It was Tuesday morning, I think; it was the morning following her going before the committee.

Q.—You may state, also, if you had read it to your husband? A.—I think I handed him the note, or read it to him, I do not remember which; he knew the contents of the note.

Q.—State what you said in regard to, or in giving the contents of the second note? A.—I spoke of her health, my pleasure at her being better, of the contrast of the two notes. I think that was it. Do you wish me to state—

Q.—I want you to state what you have already stated; when you told him what the two notes contained, or the substance of it.

Mr. Beach—She has.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—Now, you have given the one, or the contents of the one; I would like you to say now with regard to the contents of the other? A.—It was after Mrs. Tilton had returned home; "I sang a new song this morning. Theo. returned at 12 o'clock last night, said he had seen Gen. Tracy, that I carried the committee not only with me but for him. Bless the Lord, oh my soul! He again has restored confidence in me;" then spoke of riding, that she could not go so long a ride with me that day as I had invited her to the beach.

Mr. Beach—Is that what you stated to Mr. Tilton? A.—To Mr. Tilton as near as I can remember, "as—" as when her heart was light, she wished to be at home.

Mr. Hill—Did you state that to him as part of the contents of the letter? A.—I think I did; I have repeated it as near as I can.

Q.—In stating the contents of the letter was there anything said in reference to the church? A.—I said that was in reference to Gen. Tracy. She wrote that Gen. Tracy had told him that she carried the committee not only for her, but with him. She wished the church might realize how great the opportunity was to throw their arms around her own dear husband, and turning to him, I said, "Your wife loves you, Mr. Tilton."

Q.—Now, Mrs. Ovington, go on with the conversation which occurred between yourself and your husband and Mr. Tilton, after stating the contents of the letter. A.—In speaking of her health, my husband referred to her poor looks the day he called there, and I remarked that he felt as I did, that she looked death-like; "no, not so bad as that;" but then again he spoke and said, "you should see her to-day." Then he referred to this scandal.

Q.—What did he say about that? A.—He said that Mr. Beecher had forced this thing upon him, much against his will; that he had been called a fool and a knave, and that he could not rest under that imputation, and that he felt Mr. Beecher could have come forward in regard to this council that was called in the Spring, but he had not done so. There was so much said that I can hardly get it.

Q.—Was there anything further in regard to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes; there was a great deal said, but I have forgotten much of it.

WHAT BEECHER OUGHT TO HAVE DONE FOR MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Anything said in regard to what Mr. Beecher ought to have done for Mrs. Tilton? A.—That was in speaking of Mrs. Tilton's position.

Q.—Well, state what was said upon that subject. A.—He said: "Mr. Beecher is a coward. After Elizabeth had given all that a woman can give"—or "the best—I don't recollect the exact expression—"how did he treat her? He should have come forward like a man and helped her; but he allowed her to rent the only two cool rooms in the house to boarders. I could not treat a lady in like manner that had served me as Elizabeth has Mr. Beecher," or "has given herself to Mr. Beecher."

Q.—Do you recollect where Mr. Tilton was then living? A.—With his wife.

Q.—At that time? A.—He was. He had returned to her.

Q.—If you recollect anything further that he said upon that subject, please give it now? A.—I think there was some little more said, but I don't recall it—something of that same strain.

BEECHER'S HOME.

Q.—Anything said about Mr. Beecher's own home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What on that subject? A.—I told Mr. Tilton my feelings in regard to Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, that it seemed impossible to me to believe—

[There was here some confusion in the room.

Mr. Hill said—Wait a moment. There is so much confusion you can scarcely be heard.

The room became quiet and the witness then resumed, as follows:]

That it was impossible to believe this story to be true; that I had known Mrs. Beecher for years intimately; I had known Mr. Beecher well; that I could not believe those things of him; neither could I believe it of his wife; that I felt that he was laboring under a mistake; that he was mistaken, and I believed so at the time.

Q.—Well, did you mention— A.—In speaking of Mrs. Beecher, he said that she had made her home a hell; that Mr. Beecher had never loved her; he never loved any woman as he loved Elizabeth. It was in that connection that he spoke of her having given herself to him; it was at that time, and in that connection.

Q.—Did you say anything to Mr. Tilton upon that occasion in respect to any conversation which you had had with Mrs. Tilton in regard to that matter—about her denial of the story? A.—I repeated to him the remark that she made to me in driving the previous Monday.

Q.—Now, state what you said in giving that to him? A.—I told him I had asked Mrs. Tilton, "Mrs. Tilton, I wish to ask you a question, not for my own satisfaction, but to give me power to deny this thing: has ever, by word, action, or conduct, Mr. Beecher ever done anything that was improper to you; has there been the least improper—any impropriety by either word, action or manner?"

Q.—Yes. A.—She looked in my face and said, "Never," and I believed her.

Q.—You told Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHAT WAS SAID REGARDING THE CHARACTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Let me ask you, was there anything said with reference to the character of the committee-men, and the object of the investigation? A.—Yes; he spoke quite at length of that, more particularly with my husband.

Q.—But in your presence? A.—I was present; yes.

Q.—State what was said between you on that subject? A.—He asked who the gentlemen of the committee were, what kind of men, what the object of the committee was; Mr. Ovington said that they had been called together, as he understood it, to investigate this matter, and had been called since the publishing of the Bacon letter; I think I then said to Mr. Tilton, "Why did you publish that letter, Mr. Tilton?" Says he, "I did it in my own defense."

Q.—Do you recollect anything further upon that subject? A.—Yes; I will in a moment. [The witness here paused.]

Q.—Something else was said, you say? A.—Yes, there was; oh, he asked as to the character of the gentlemen of the committee; he asked my husband; says he, "Do you know what are their views—their religious views? Is Mr. Sage, the Chairman, anything of a moralist?" Then I turned to Mr. Tilton, or while he was speaking, and says I, "Mr. Tilton, if you suppose these gentlemen have been called together to try to clear Mr. Beecher, whether guilty or innocent, you are mistaken. Could you have sat in the parlor, as I did, Monday evening, and look into the faces of each one of that committee, you could believe that they were searching for the truth, and nothing but the truth; and although I love Mr. Beecher and I love his wife, I could not for one moment stand by him if I considered him guilty."

Q.—Have you now finished what was said upon that subject? If you recall anything further please give it, in this connection. A.—I do not at present. I may hereafter.

ELIZABETH WOULD LIE FOR HIM.

Q.—Was anything said with respect to Mrs. Tilton making efforts to protect or screen her husband, before you? A.—I said to Mr. Tilton, "She spoke beautifully of you;" says I, "I don't know of a woman who ever loved her husband more devotedly than she loves you." I don't remember anything further. I cannot at present recall.

Q.—Was anything said with reference to her lying for him? A.—Yes, Mr. Tilton said that was in the early part of the conversation.

Q.—State what was said upon that subject. A.—When he spoke of "fiction," I think it was, says he, "Elizabeth will lie for me; she would tell any number of lies to clear me; she loves me." He says, "Even if I were on trial for the Nathan murder, and she had seen me commit the act—do you think that she, if called upon to testify, do you think that she would tell the truth and have me convicted?" He says, "No, she would not." Says he, "Would you?" Says I, "I can hardly imagine such a case, Mr. Tilton; they are not parallel cases. If my husband was guilty of a murder, and an innocent man on trial for his life, and about to be convicted, and I were called to testify, I believe I should have to tell the truth, even though it convicted my husband, rather than an innocent man should suffer."

Q.—What did he say to that? A.—He says, "No, you wouldn't; no, you wouldn't."

Q.—Now, I will ask you, Mrs. Ovington, was there anything said about this being confidential? A.—As Mr. Tilton was leaving the piazza, says he, "This conversation is confidential," and, turning to me, "You may tell Elizabeth the whole of it."

Q.—Can you recall anything further that was stated during this conversation; if not, I will pass to the next? A.—Not at present; I cannot; there was, of course, three hours' conversation; I cannot tell all of it.

Q.—Now, when did you next see Mrs. Tilton? A.—On the following morning.

Q.—State the circumstances; did you call upon her? A.—I called for Mrs. Tilton, at her house, to take her to Coney Island.

Q.—Now, on the way to Coney Island, was anything said between you and Mrs. Tilton with respect to the conversation which had occurred between her husband and yourself and Mr. Ovington on the piazza? A.—I repeated it as nearly as I could, word for word.

A QUESTION RULED OUT.

Q.—Mrs. Ovington, do you recollect of any replies that Mrs. Tilton made as you were giving this conversation? A.—She said—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—No, No! "Do you recollect?" That is the question.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—Do you recollect whether she did or not? A.—She did.

Q.—Now, please state them.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Hill, how can we receive that? I do not see.

Mr. Hill—Why, Sir, I suppose if Mr. Tilton refers this lady to his wife to give a conversation that it must certainly be implied that what she says to his wife must be received as a part of it.

Judge Neilson—No; he gives a consent or statement, if you please, that she may, if she will, repeat this to Mrs. Tilton; that is all. No, Sir; we cannot take it.

Mr. Evarts—The plaintiff here, if your Honor please, makes a charge in regard to his wife, impugning this defendant. That is the gist of this action. All this evidence that we are giving here, as well as much that has been given in behalf of the plaintiff, has its bearing as showing conduct and statements of the parties, as the rules of evidence permit them, or enable them to be shown—bear upon the truthfulness of the one or the other view of this case. Now, Mr. Tilton being a party to this conversation which this lady has given to the Court, says to her, this is a conversation that is confidential, except you can tell Elizabeth all of it. And this lady goes to Elizabeth, goes to Mrs. Tilton, or in her interview with Mrs. Tilton, on the following day, narrates, as she says, as near as she could, the then recent conversation, word for word, to her. Now, the manner in which Mrs. Tilton received this communication, and the statement, either of admission, or silence, or of denial, is a part of the very action of this witness, under the instructions of this plaintiff, and toward his wife, and gives his license, his authority to the consequences of the communication. The communication in its effect as a fact, and, as a truth to influence the minds of this jury, seeking the truth, is incomplete if the response of the wife to this communication, thus coming from the husband through the witness is not made.

Judge Neilson—Notwithstanding Mr. Tilton's consent or authority to repeat this conversation to Mrs. Tilton, it is utterly immaterial, in my view, whether she availed herself of that permission or did repeat it to Mrs. Tilton or not, and, of course, immaterial what Mrs. Tilton said. I think I cannot receive it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note our exception.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—I will ask, Mrs. Ovington, what Mrs. Tilton's manner was when you stated this to her?

Mr. Fullerton—Objected to.

Judge Neilson—No; it is ruled out.

Mr. Hill—Let us take our exception. We also offer to show that she denied it at the time; that this statement was all a fiction.

Judge Neilson—That is ruled out also.

TILTON AT MRS. OVINGTON'S HOUSE.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—When did you next see Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Ovington, after that day when you took her to ride? A.—The following morning at about 7:30 or 7 o'clock.

Q.—Now, be kind enough to begin with your first interview—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—I did not hear the answer.

Mr. Hill—It was about half-past seven the next morning when she next saw Mrs. Tilton. [To the Witness]—Just begin with that interview and state all that occurred, giving it as near as you can recollect, time, circumstances, and place. A.—Mrs. Tilton arrived at our house, I should say, perhaps half-past seven o'clock; I had not then finished dressing; invited her to take a seat in the adjoining room; spoke to her; she asked me if I had slept any—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—One moment.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—No; in saying that you might give all that occurred. I did not mean to have you state all that occurred until Mr. Tilton arrived. Then you can give all that occurred.

The Witness—Very shortly after her arrival, Mr. Tilton came, was shown into the parlor; Mr. Ovington went down and spoke a few words with him; I followed shortly after. He said he had come to speak about Elizabeth; I told him that early in the morning I felt unfitted for any conversation until I had taken a cup of coffee; and, the breakfast bell had rung, or was about to ring, and we asked him to breakfast with us; he declined at first and afterward accepted; we went to the table; on the way to the breakfast table, Mr. Tilton and myself remained in the hall, and I then spoke to him in regard to his position in this matter; said I, "Mr. Tilton, why do you do this thing; why did you publish this letter?" And of course, at that time, I was somewhat excited; I cannot remember definitely all that I said, but I plead with him to try and stop any trouble that was arising, and he made the remark—and I thought he was sincere at the time—said he, "Mrs. Ovington, tell me what to do and I will do it;" said he, "tell me, what shall I do?" said I, "Mr. Tilton, I am not acquainted sufficiently with the circumstances of the case to say anything about it; but," said I, "do what you know in the sight of God is right; that is all you need do." I thought that he felt very deeply.

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Never mind.

Mr. Hill (to witness)—Never mind that. What did he say; how did he appear after your suggestion and advice? A.—He appeared to me as though he were deciding a question in his mind.

Mr. Hill—Well?

The Witness—We then went down to the breakfast table, he taking his seat beside his wife—I think directly beside her at the table; we breakfasted, with ordinary conversation; my two children were present, and my husband, of course; after breakfast we went up stairs into the parlor—Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Tilton, Mr. Ovington, and myself. He said, "I wish to make some remarks; I wish to speak to you in the presence of Elizabeth. I think there is some misunderstanding or misapprehension in regard to the conversation held here on Thursday. Yesterday, upon her return from her drive, I supposed she had had a day of unmitigated pleasure; much to my astonishment, this morning she came in to my bedside and told me that she should leave me. And, Mrs. Ovington, I think it was something in the conversation that you repeated to her yesterday, and I think she is under a misapprehension." Said I, "Please remember upon your leaving yesterday you told me that I might tell Elizabeth the whole of your conversation. I have done so, as nearly as I could, word for word." That seemed to settle the question. I think nothing more was said then.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you then told Mr. Tilton what Mrs. Tilton had said in response to the statement which you made to her when you repeated the conversation to Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't think I did. I don't remember that I did. Mrs. Tilton got up, and Mr. Tilton spoke of her coming before the committee. Said he, "For what Mrs. Tilton has done Mr. Beecher should kiss the hem of her garment." Upon the mention of Mr. Beecher's name Mrs. Tilton got up and left the room and went up stairs, and then I think it was Mr. Ovington spoke about the position—

I SHALL BE THE SAMSON THAT WILL DESTROY THE TEMPLE.

He remarked to him why he should go forward in this thing and attack Mr. Beecher—a man in his position, of his ability and his goodness—how he could do it. Mr. Tilton then said: "I shall be the Samson that will destroy the temple; I have it in my power. Others will be crushed, and I shall be crushed with them. For what Elizabeth has said to that committee Mr. Beecher should kiss her hand." Said I, "Mr. Tilton, I think that would hardly be proper." Said he, "I meant metaphorically." He then called for Elizabeth. She did not come. I asked him if he wished to see her again. He said he did, and I called her. She came down and stood beside me, Mr. Tilton facing us. He said, "Mrs. Ovington, Elizabeth, I think, has misunderstood me; but I wish you to understand that any kindness shown to Elizabeth is more than shown to me, and come what may, do all you can for Elizabeth. Whatever you do for her it is more than done for myself." Said I, "Mr. Tilton, I shall be to your wife as true a friend as I can," and he left her. Placing first one hand on Elizabeth's arm, the other on mine, drawing us together, while he stood facing us in this manner, he directly, I think, left the house. Then Mrs. Tilton, think, told us of her having left her husband that morning.

SHE DID NOT SOLICIT MRS. TILTON TO LEAVE HER HOME.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Tilton had left her husband for good until she made that statement to you after he left? A.—I did not.

Q.—I will ask you this—

Witness—Shall I qualify that, Mr. Hill?

Mr. Evarts—Certainly.

Mr. Hill—State the fact, whatever it was?

Witness—I did not know that she had left him for good. I only knew that she had the offer of coming to me at any time that she chose. I had made the offer to her.

Q.—Now, I will ask you this: Had you at any time, or under any circumstances, solicited Mrs. Tilton to come to you and leave her husband and leave her house? A.—I never did.

Q.—Do you know whether any of your family did? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Do you know that your husband opposed it? A.—Not strictly opposed.

Mr. Beach—Oh! I don't think it necessary, Sir, to go into that.

Q.—Well, what occurred upon that subject?

Mr. Beach—Well, we object.

Judge Neilson—Does it appear that he was consulted by her?

Mr. Evarts—All we can do, if your Honor please, is to offer to prove that this family had no action in securing it. If we offer the point-blank question and it is ruled out, of course, we cannot do it.

Mr. Beach—Of course, we must object to what passed between Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington on this subject; it is incompetent. They may offer incompetent evidence.

Judge Neilson—Well, proceed, Mr. Hill.

Messrs. Hill, Evarts, and Shearman here held a whispered conversation for several minutes. Judge Porter was also called upon and took part in the consultation. Mr. Hill then continued:

THE NEWSPAPER REPORTERS DROVE HER TO THE COUNTRY.

Q.—Mrs. Ovington, how soon after this interview which you have just given, at your house, was it that you left the city for the Summer? A.—I left the first Monday in August.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton go with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, just tell to his Honor and the jury about how many newspaper men were to visit you before you went away. A.—It would be impossible, I think.

Q.—Were they very numerous? A.—So many, I think, there was not a half hour in the day but there were some calls—persons to see—asking for Mrs. Tilton; sending messages to her as reporters from different parts of the country, and from Brooklyn; it was a very great annoyance.

Q.—You then left the city with Mrs. Tilton, and she with you? A.—I went to Ridgefield, Conn.

Q.—And from there where—How long did you stay at Ridgefield, by the way? A.—I think—it was eight days. I think; I am not certain; one or two weeks. Mr. Caldwell will know.

Q.—That, at all events, was your first stopping-place? A.—It was.

Q.—And where did you go from there? A.—Fairfield.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—I think it was two weeks.

Q.—And from there? A.—From there to Washington, Conn. Finding Mr. Gunn had encamped out at Lake Warramaug, a few miles from his house, we went to the lake—made a trip there.

Q.—How long was that? A.—Well—

Q.—About how long? I do not care for the exact time. About how long? A.—From Tuesday to Monday, I think; I think it was from Tuesday to the following Monday; I think it was.

Q.—You mentioned Ridgefield in your examination this morning as a place to which Florence went by mistake? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whose mistake was that that you refer to? A.—It was a misunderstanding of Mr. Ovington; Mr. Ovington supposed that Mrs. Tilton and myself—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. I think Mr. Ovington can tell what he supposed.

Mr. Hill (to witness)—Well, she went to Ridgefield by Mr. Ovington's suggestion, and you had gone to Fairfield?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. She does not know that.

Mr. Hill—She probably knows that as well as you do.

Mr. Fullerton—And no better; that is the difficulty; neither of us knows it.

Q.—Well, she did go to Ridgefield, and from Ridgefield to Fairfield? A.—No, Sir; she came from Ridgefield to New-York, and there she received a telegram from her mother—on Thursday, I think; this was to come to Fairfield, and she came to Fairfield and remained with us the rest of the trip.

Q.—Who paid her expenses? A.—I did; she offered to pay but I preferred to do it myself, and she allowed me to do so.

A LEGAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, if you will allow me to recall what we consider a matter of some importance, viz.: the recent ruling of your Honor, excluding the answer of Mrs. Tilton to the communication made to her by this witness, under the authority of the plaintiff. We had given in evidence the showing of a letter to Mr. Tilton, and the counsel undertook—this was in Mr. Moulton's examination—the counsel undertook to show from these statements made to the witness, when the letter was so shown to him, and the question came up whether what Mr. Tilton said should be allowed. We objected to it, and your Honor asked

"On what ground is it evidence?"

Mr. Fullerton said

"It is part of the *res gestæ*. They prove that the letter was exhibited to Mr. Tilton, and they mean to draw an inference from it."

Mr. Beach said

"They seek to conclude him by the contents of the letter, his seeing it. Now, what answer did he make?"

Mr. Fullerton said

"They mean to argue that he acquiesced in the sentiments expressed in that letter; now they cannot foreclose Mr. Tilton in that way."

I argued as I best might against that proposition under the rule of evidence, holding that it did not come within the *res gestæ*. Then Mr. Beach says to me, after me, of my arguments:

"Counsel will please observe that we asked no question as to a declaration of Mr. Tilton in regard to the letter which he drafted and sent to Mr. Beecher. The question is as to the letter from Mr. Beecher which was presented to him."

Your Honor observes:

"I understand that. What did he say when he saw the letter? I think he can give that, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Doesn't it transcend any rule whereby anything that passed between this witness and third persons, including Mr. Tilton, in order to affect Mr. Beecher, should have been brought home to him? Now, that has not been done."

Your Honor says:

"That is part of the act of receiving the letter. I admit it with that view."

Mr. Fullerton says:

"It was a letter which they put in evidence."

I say:

"If your Honor please, Mr. Moulton receives a letter from Mr. Beecher. He goes and shows it to Mr. Tilton, and the conversation between them is to be given in evidence."

Your Honor says:

"As part of the act; yes, Sir."

Mr. Beach says:

"That is what they prove, showing the letter to Mr. Tilton, for, without that, they could not introduce it at all, and upon the theory that he approved it when it was brought to his attention."

I say:

"The theory is of proving that he made the answer which we have given in evidence."

Your Honor says:

"We will receive what was said by him in the connection of receiving the letter."

"Mr. Evarts—I want Tilton's and Moulton's judgment when he saw this."

Your Honor says, "Yes." I then close the matter by saying, "Your Honor will note our exception."

Now, to show how far this went in the actual answer, Mr. Moulton goes on to state that when the letter of Mr. Beecher to him (Moulton) complaining of his retaining or publishing private letters—the point was what Mr. Tilton said upon having that letter shown—then Mr. Moulton went on to narrate a considerable statement, and your Honor recognized it as coming within the rule that you had established. The witness says:

"He said to me, 'Don't you remember in that connection that Mr. Beecher wanted me to go and see Mrs. Hooker, and that I did go to see Mrs. Hooker, and that I did it for the purpose of quieting her as against making the charge of adultery against him, by charging her with adultery; and don't you remember, upon the same authority—I mean that she proposed to charge Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton with adultery, and I came back, and that Mr. Beecher said that he was delighted with it; don't you remember that?'"

Mr. Moulton says:

"He said that to me; that recalled it, and I did remember it."

Well, that is the situation that we suppose Mrs. Tilton was placed in, with this further point, that this communication made through this witness to Mrs. Tilton of the conversation that had occurred between Mr. Tilton and herself, [the witness,] was made by the permissive authority, or construction, as it may be construed one way or the other, of this plaintiff. Now, it becomes, as I imperfectly argued to your Honor when the question first came up, a part of the communication, so as to be what your Honor has characterized as a part of the act of receiving the communication, what the party to whom the communication was made said in the act of receiving the communication. Now, that it was in writing instead of a conversation cannot, as we apprehend, make any difference, and your Honor's ruling seems to cover the proposition which we have now occasion to make, as it did against our argument and objection in the situation then produced before you.

MR. BEACH'S VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

Mr. Beach—The proposition is, Sir, to prove what was said by a third person, not a party to this controversy, upon hearing the narrative of the conversation on the part of Mr. Tilton which he authorized to be communicated to her. At the first ruling upon this proposition, your Honor was of the opinion that the license given by Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Ovington to repeat what he had said in the interview with Mrs. Ovington to Mrs. Tilton was by no means an authority to receive any declaration which Mrs. Tilton might make upon a repetition of that interview, and that would seem to be very obvious. Mr. Tilton pronounced the conversation confidential with a single exception, leaving it entirely to the option of Mrs. Ovington whether or not she would make a communication to Mrs. Tilton—conferring upon her, Sir, no authority, delegating to her no agency, but qualifying the restriction which he placed upon her in regard to a possible communication of that conversation to third parties. Now, the counsel supposes that the ruling which your Honor made upon the proposition that where a statement of a third party, of one party to the litigation, is made to a third party to the litigation, the manner in which that communication is received by the party to the litigation to which it is made, is admissible, and for the reason, Sir, that the action and the conduct of the party to whom that communication is made serves to give character and significance to the communication itself. To make the case entirely parallel, the license to Mr. Tilton should have been to Mrs. Ovington to communicate the interview he had with her to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Mr. Beach is supposing there was no such relation as that. The letter referred to in my question was the letter written by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, and which Mr. Moulton, by his own motion, had shown to Mr. Tilton. It was no part of Mr. Beecher's letter to the latter that it should be shown to Mr. Tilton.

The Court—Which party proved in that case that the letter was shown to Mr. Tilton, as you remember?

Mr. Beach—They proved it.

Mr. Evarts—We proved—

Mr. Beach—They proved it, Sir.

The Court—So I understood. Is not that the distinction between these cases.

Mr. Beach—That is just the distinction which I am endeavoring to present to you.

Mr. Evarts—But it was not by any third party to Mr. Tilton.

The Court—You proved, if I recollect aright, that the letter was shown to Mr. Tilton, and they interrogated—

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court (continuing)—As to the manner in which Mr. Tilton received it, and that distinguishes that case from the present.

Mr. Beach—Precisely, and that would have made the illustration which I give perfect. That is the communication of Mrs. Ovington of this conversation with Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, with Mr. Tilton's consent and approbation, authorizing her to make that repetition. If that had been the state of this case, Sir, why it would have been parallel with the ruling which your Honor made upon the previous question to which you refer.

The Court—On the previous question, if I remember aright, one party proves the presentation of the letter to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—The party does that of his own allegation, and of his own motion, and then the third party, as I said; with the right to call for what was said in that immediate connection, and in that instance, the rule of law was recognized and illustrated. I think you illustrated it with a supposed case of assault and battery which you thought was impossible.

Mr. Beach—That was precisely it, your Honor. In the former case the conversation between the person who communicated the letter and the person to whom the communication was made was material and essential to the issue, but the conduct of Mrs. Tilton at the time Mrs. Ovington made this communication to her is entirely another matter.

The Court—Especially as they, at their own election, show the communication was made to Mrs. Tilton, and now seek to follow it up.

Mr. Evarts—We will look at the record.

The Court—And I still think that the disposition of it made a moment ago was correct. I am satisfied about this, gentlemen. Proceed, Mr. Hill. [After a pause.] Mr. Hill, will you proceed with your examination?

Mr. Hill—There is only a single question.

The Court—We have spent enough time about this.

Mr. Hill—Your Honor—

Mr. Morris—The Court has decided.

Mr. Hill—The Court is able to state it itself, if it has.

Mr. Fullerton—You do not seem able to hear it.

Mr. Evarts—I told your Honor that we would look at the record. I think your Honor is right that on the cross-examination we proved that a letter addressed to Mr. Moulton by Mr. Beecher had been presented and shown to Mr. Tilton. Your Honor is right about that.

The Court—Then the other side claimed the right to show—

MR. EVARTS' REPLY.

Mr. Evarts—To show this conversation and what he said upon its being shown in that regard. Now, the difficulty there was this, not that his being a party to this action made a difference in his favor, but because it would be, as it were, making testimony for himself. It is under that general rule that the difficulty arose. What a party said himself could not be given in evidence for himself. Here we have the element which was entirely wanting in that case, and that is, that the communication then up as the occasion for the testimony—which was sought to be introduced and objected to—the communication was made not by authority of the opposite party, not by Mr. Beecher's authority. It was a communication which so far as Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton were concerned began and ended between them. Mr. Moulton there takes the letter, and by means of taking that letter to Mr. Tilton brings into evidence the manner in which Mr. Tilton received the letter. Now, your Honor says that because we show on our side that the letter came to Mr. Tilton's knowledge and notice, that makes a difference and gives them the right. But we show in this situation that the communication was made by the authority of Mr. Tilton to his wife, and that the reception is a part of the *res gestæ*, just as much in this case as it was in that—it does not depend, nor is it affected or varied by any diversity of circumstances, nor, as we submit, does the question of whether or no it is justly a part of the *res gestæ* depend upon the question which introduces—which party in the litigation introduces—this or that branch of the evidence. We have a conversation with Tilton that binds him. We have the communication by his permissive authority to his wife, and under that authority we have proved it. And now the question whether, of this *res*, the wife's reception forms a part, which leaves the truth incomplete without its statement, is precisely the same question as whether the communication of the letter to Tilton made by Moulton to him leaves the truth incomplete as a part of its *res*.

THE COURT ADHERES TO ITS DECISION.

The Court—In the former instance the defendant's counsel proved, as they had a right to do, that the letter was presented to Tilton by the witness Moulton. The defendant's counsel elected to put that evidence in, and that, as the Court understood it at that time, gives the plaintiff's counsel the right to interrogate as to the act of presentation and reception—what constituted part of the act—the act of delivering the letter—the act of receiving it. And that is strikingly distinguished from the present case, where the defendant's counsel elects to show that this conversation was communicated to Mrs. Tilton, and wish to follow it up by showing what transpired in that connection to the extent of giving her declarations. I think the disposition made a moment ago of this question is correct.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

Mr. Hill—Counsel have suggested that I present this following question, with the view of presenting this exception more pointedly. [To the witness.] When you told Mrs. Tilton, on the way to Coney Island, in repeating the conversation to her which had occurred upon the piazza at your house between yourself and Mr. Tilton, you told her what her husband had stated as his charges against her and Mr. Beecher, did she say anything in respect to those charges, admitting or denying them?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Mr. Hill (continuing the question)—If so, what did she say in that respect?

The Court—That is ruled out.

Mr. Hill—Your Honor will note our exception.

The Court—Are you through with your examination, Mr. Hill?

Mr. Hill—Yes, Sir.

The Court (to plaintiff's counsel)—Gentlemen, will you proceed? [To the audience, who began to show audible signs of interest:] Quiet, please.

MRS. OVINGTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Ovington, you have spoken of several interviews with Mr. Tilton in the Summer of 1874. Have you named all of the interviews which you had with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—After Mrs. Tilton came to your house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You had other interviews with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many? A.—Two or three, I think.

Q.—Where did they take place? A.—In the parlor—the front parlor.

Q.—Of your house? A.—Of our house.

Q.—And in whose presence? A.—The first one?

Q.—I refer now to the interviews of which you have not spoken. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your direct examination? A.—I think the first interview I had was when Mr. Charles Storrs was there when Mr. Tilton arrived, on a Sabbath in July; my husband was also present; the second interview—there may have been another, but, I think, not until September; I do not know whether it was the first of September or July—but there was a second interview, on a Sabbath afternoon, when I saw him alone, with the exception, I think, of about fifteen minutes before he left, my husband came home and entered the parlor.

Q.—Those two interviews then, and those to which your attention was called on your direct examination, are all you had with Mr. Tilton, were they? A.—It is all that I can recall.

Q.—Now? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—She cannot state positively.

The Witness—It is possible there were more; that is all, I think.

Mr. Fullerton—If any other occurs to you hereafter you can name it. You spoke of Florence's visits to your house until her father forbade her, did you not? A.—Of her remaining at our house until her father forbade her.

Q.—How long did she remain at your house? A.—One night.

Q.—And when was that? A.—On the night of our return from Washington, Conn.

Q.—Were you present when her father forbade her? A.—I was not.

Q.—Then you don't know that he did forbid her, of your own knowledge? A.—I have only heard—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Fullerton—You do not know of your own knowledge that he did forbid her? A.—Do you mean that I did not hear it from Mr. Tilton—is that what you mean?

Q.—Yes. A.—I did not.

Mr. Beach—But you don't know from him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she visit your house after that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Up to what period? A.—I should think about three weeks ago; I am not positively certain; I think about that time.

Q.—Was she told not to come again that time? A.—I understood she was.

Q.—Were you present when she was so told? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She has not been there since? A.—She has not been there since.

WAS FLORENCE REQUESTED TO ATTEND THE TRIAL WITH HER MOTHER?

Q.—Were you present at any time when any request was made of Florence to attend with her mother on this trial from day to day? A.—No, Sir, I was not.

Q.—Did you hear anything said to her upon that subject? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you aware of the fact that she was requested to attend with her mother at this trial?

Mr. Hill—Wait a moment.

The Witness—No, Sir; I was aware of the fact that she wished to attend her mother on this trial, and requested two or three times over that she might accompany her mother, saying that it would be a favor to her if her mother would allow her to come into the court-room with her.

Q.—When did that take place? A.—It was shortly before the trial, I think the Sabbath before.

Q.—At your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You heard this request made by Florence? A.—No, Sir, I did not. I say she made the request.

Q.—I say, did you hear her make the request? A.—I did not.

Q.—Then you don't know that it was made, of your own knowledge? A.—I do not.

Q.—It is all hearsay, then? A.—Mrs. Tilton's word—

Q.—I did not ask who said it. I say it was all hearsay? A.—Yes, Sir.

A subdued conversation here sprung up between Mr. Shearman and Mr. Beach, after which

Mr. Shearman said to the Court—We objected to your question, but it was allowed to pass.

Mr. Beach—We asked if this lady was aware that Miss Florence had been forbidden to call upon this lady at her house. This the counsel objected to. We put another question, and she goes on to answer this hearsay.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if the court please, they asked her whether she was aware that Florence had been forbidden, but she answers, No. She was aware that she had desired to attend.

Mr. Fullerton—And was not aware of it at all when she said so, except by hearsay.

Mr. Evarts—Just as much aware of it as she was aware of what your question called upon her to be aware of what you asked her.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I am not aware of what that means, and I cannot answer it.

Mrs. Ovington said, Mr. Fullerton, if you will allow me, I am not accustomed to the witness stand, and I wish to answer correctly.

Mr. Fullerton—I have not any doubt about that, Mrs. Ovington, at all, and I do not mean to censure you in anything I say.

The Court—I think the counsel was fair in his objection.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly; I wish you to narrate only what is in your own knowledge.

Mr. Beach—I now move to strike it out.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; I now move to strike that out—what she said on that subject.

The Court—Yes; proceed now.

Mr. Beach—I think Mrs. Ovington should be cautioned in answering questions—not to give hearsay testimony any further. We cannot tell whether she is speaking from knowledge or what she may have heard from others.

Mr. Shearman—I submit the witness attempted to say what she was aware of.

The Court—The question, "Were you aware" of a certain thing was, in the estimation of a lawyer, calling for personal knowledge. In the estimation of a witness not accustomed to these proceedings it called for general information.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not ask for information.

Mrs. Ovington—I did not understand it, Judge.

Mr. Evarts—If we were to criticize the question as lawyers we should apprehend that it was framed so that it might possibly draw out information not within her own knowledge that would be favorable to them, and that then it would not have been objected to.

The Court—Well, if that had been the case, on your motion, I should have stricken it out.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that may be, but she answers in the same sense; I was aware of such things.

Mr. Beach—We may as well understand this. Our question put to this lady was, "Were you not aware that Miss Florence had been requested to attend her mother," and she answers that question, and then goes on irresponsibly to state to the jury a fact from hearsay, utterly inadmissible.

The Court—Yes. Well, I think that is understood, now.

The clock now indicated 12:55. Mr. Fullerton glanced at it, when Judge Neilson said, I will watch the clock, Mr. Fullerton; you go on. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—I was afraid your Honor might forget it.

THE INTERVIEW AT TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Ovington, I want to call your attention to this first interview in your house, when your husband was at the gate. A.—What did you say?

Q.—At the interview with Mr. Tilton in your house, when your husband was at the gate.

The Court—That was Mr. Tilton's house, I think.

Q.—In Tilton's house I should have said. You say Mr. Tilton returned after conversing with your husband, and came into the house. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—No.

Mr. Fullerton—I misunderstood you. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Tilton on that day? A.—None but the remarks I made that I gave after I had gone into the carriage that afternoon.

Q.—It was the next day was it that you came? A.—The following morning, Monday.

Q.—And then it was that you had a conversation with Mr. Tilton? A.—In Mr. Tilton's parlors.

Q.—Have you related all that took place, that you remember, at that time? A.—I think I have; there might have been more said, probably was.

Q.—Was that the conversation when Mr. Tilton requested you to inform your husband that he wished him to call upon him? A.—It was.

Q.—And that he would open his heart as to a brother? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What else did Mr. Tilton say at that time? A.—He said he thought my husband to be a just man, and that he would like to see him, and talk over this matter.

Q.—Did he say anything about this difficulty at that time, in which he was involved? A.—He did not particularize; I think he may have referred to it: I think he did; I don't remember in what words.

Q.—Didn't he say in that conversation that his defense which he had made and was to make was forced upon him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't he say that he would be destroyed unless he defended himself by these imputations that were cast upon him? A.—Not at that interview.

Q.—Did he speak of Dr. Bacon's letter, and his articles in the *Independent* at that time? A.—I don't know whether it was that morning, or the morning on the piazza, at our house. He spoke of it at one interview.

Q.—You are not able to distinguish between the two interviews properly? A.—No, sir. He did make those remarks.

Q.—Well, if you recollect anything else that he said on the Monday morning that you have spoken of, I wish you now to relate it. A.—I don't recall anything except that he was glad to have Elizabeth go out; he thought it would benefit her; he was glad that she should divert her mind. Some such remark as that.

Q.—Spoke kindly of her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The following morning you called there—July 6? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Took her out to drive? A.—Not that morning.

Q.—Well, the following day? A.—The following day was not July 6.

Q.—I so noted it. Perhaps I am wrong. Well, it was July 6, at all events, that you took her out to ride? A.—The second ride, yes.

Q.—You went to the Park? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to the Park first? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you returned to the city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You left Mrs. Tilton at your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At her request? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go anywhere else that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—With Mrs. Tilton, do you mean?

Q.—Yes. A.—I did not go anywhere with Mrs. Tilton but to the Park and my own house.

THE CALL AT MR. BEECHER'S.

Q.—After you arrived at your own house, where did you go—anywhere? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—To Mr. Beecher's house.

Q.—What time of day was that? A.—I should judge about 4 o'clock, as well as I could remember.

Q.—How long did you stay at Mr. Beecher's house? A.—I did not enter; he was not at home.

Q.—How did you learn that fact? A.—The servant told me.

Q.—At the door? A.—At the door; I did not enter.

Q.—It was Mr. Beecher you wished to see? A.—I wished to see Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Not Mrs. Beecher or any other member of the family? A.—Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did you inquire where Mr. Beecher was? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you make any further efforts to find him that day? A.—I did.

Q.—What effort did you make? A.—I called at Mr. Moses Beach's house, thinking he might have been there; I called at Mr. J. T. Howard's house, and then returned to my own house.

Q.—You did not find him at either of those places? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you leave any message for him at either of those places? A.—At his own house, I did.

Q.—What message did you leave? A.—I asked the servant to say to Mr. Beecher that Mrs. Ovington had called and wished to see him particularly.

Q.—Is that all the message that you left, as near as you can recollect? A.—I asked what time he would be at home. She said she thought at 6 o'clock, for his tea. I said to say to him that if I was able I would try to call around and see him; that I was very anxious to see him.

Q.—Did you know at that time that the committee was called? A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't know anything about it? A.—No, Sir.

The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Judge Neilson and all the counsel except Mr. Evarts were in court at 2 o'clock. The jury were called and announced present.

Judge Neilson—Call your witness, Mr. Hill.

Mrs. Ovington was then conducted to the witness chair by her husband.

Mr. Fullerton (to the court)—The witness is somewhat out of breath.

After a moment's pause Mr. Fullerton proceeded, as follows:

Q.—At the time you left the message for Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Ovington, did you request that he should call to see you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you appoint a time when you would call again to see him? A.—I said if he would be in at 6 o'clock, if I were able I would call around to see him.

Q.—Did you call at that hour? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Beecher's house again that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what time? A.—A little past 6, Sir, I think it was.

Q.—A little past 6 that evening? A.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock that evening. Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you desire to see him in regard to a matter of your own?

Mr. Hill—One moment; we object.

Judge Neilson—We will take that, I think. It is harmless.

Mr. Hill—What she desired?

Judge Neilson—If she desired to see him on any matter of her own.

Mr. Fullerton—She wouldn't express a desire if she hadn't any.

Judge Neilson—It is a very harmless thing, and may be preliminary to something else.

Mr. Fullerton—That's just the reason why they object to it.

Judge Neilson—Go on, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—You found Mr. Beecher at home, then? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you have an interview with him? A.—I did.

Q.—How long in duration? A.—I could not say. I think twenty minutes; perhaps a little longer.

Q.—Any third person present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was present? A.—Gen. Tracy.

Q.—Did you meet Gen. Tracy there? A.—I did.

Q.—By appointment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know that he was going before you went? A.—I knew he was to see Mr. Beecher before I came there.

Q.—How did you learn that fact? A.—He called at my house.

Q.—That afternoon? A.—About 5 o'clock, yes, Sir.

Q.—Then we will return to your house. Was that Gen. Tracy's first call at your house? A.—It was.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Gen. Tracy up to that time? A.—I had never seen him to know him before.

Q.—He was a stranger to you then? A.—A stranger; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he come at your request? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Did you know that he was coming before he came? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—It took you by surprise then, somewhat, that he called, did it? A.—Yes, Sir, in this—I did not know that he was coming.

Mr. Fullerton—No?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; it did.

Q.—Who presented him to you, or you to him? A.—He presented himself.

Q.—Introduced himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Stated his business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that before or after you first went to Mr. Beecher's house? A.—After my first call at Mr. Beecher's house.

Q.—Yes. Was it agreed between you and Mr. Tracy that you should go to Mr. Beecher's house? A.—Providing Mr. Beecher would see me, I was to go to Mr. Beecher's house.

Q.—Did you learn, before you did go the second time, whether he would see you or not? A.—I did.

Q.—From whom? A.—From Mr. Shearman.

Q.—The gentleman on the other side? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what time, pray, did you see Mr. Shearman? A.—I did not see Mr. Shearman; I received a note from him soon after 6 o'clock.

Q.—Soon after 6 o'clock. Have you that note, ma'am? A.—I think not.

Q.—You think it is destroyed? A.—I think it is.

Q.—Do you know how Mr. Shearman learned that you wanted to see Mr. Beecher? A.—I presume—I do not know.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Shearman at Mr. Beecher's house when you first called? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you informed that Mr. Shearman would give you information as to whether Mr. Beecher would or would not see you? A.—I was not.

Q.—What time did you get Mr. Shearman's note? A.—Shortly after 6 o'clock.

Q.—Shortly after 6? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You went then direct to Mr. Beecher's house, did you? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you expect to see Gen. Tracy there? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Now, Gen. Tracy came to your house after you went to Mr. Beecher's? A.—The second time.

Q.—How long after you went to Mr. Beecher's did he come to your house the second time? A.—I should think, half an hour.

Q.—Did he return with you? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he return to your house before or after you did? A.—After I did.

Q.—After you did? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHAT TOOK PLACE BETWEEN MR. BEECHER AND HERSELF.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Ovington, please state what took place between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that I had called in the afternoon with a message from Mrs. Tilton to him, saying that she wished to say to him that she wished to meet some of the brethren of the church, and if he could arrange it that she might, or if she could see some of them, it would be a very great privilege.

Q.—Well, that is not all, I presume, is it? A.—No, Sir. I asked Mr. Beecher what he thought of it; I asked him if he could see Mrs. Tilton; he said he could not, but he would give the message to me, saying that if Mrs. Tilton had anything to say in the cause of truth, he would be very glad indeed for her to say it. I then said to him the second time, "It is by her request that she should see some of the brethren of the church; she wishes to speak with them." Mr. Beecher made—in the first place, when I went in, he read from a paper that he held, this same remark—said that as I called in the afternoon he had sent Gen. Tracy to me to know what I wished of him, and when Gen. Tracy returned to Mr. Beecher he told him that I had a message from Mrs. Tilton; "I," he says, "have written this on a paper and I will read it to you;" and he read it aloud, it being the substance of what he said to me afterward. If Mrs. Tilton in truth—in the cause of truthfulness—has anything to say in regard to this subject, I shall be very glad to have her. I said to him, "Mr. Beecher, I think if you had seen Elizabeth Tilton as I have seen her this afternoon, you could not doubt her desire to come forward and take her stand in what she considers to be the right. She says she utterly denies the fact that she has said anything in regard to this matter, wholly; the Bacon letter was published without her knowledge. When that letter was published, or very shortly afterward, she went to her brother's office in New-York, Mr. Joseph Richards; told him she wished Oliver Johnson sent for to confer with them; Mr. Johnson came to the office; Mrs. Tilton said she would like to publish a card taking—showing the right and the truth of this matter; that was the amount of what she said to Mr. Richards and Mr. Johnson; I may not have worded it rightly; Mr. Richards advised her to take no step in the matter; he thought it best for her not to do so; Mr. Johnson told her he thought it was best to wait a little—that he wished to think it over; said I, Mr. Beecher, she has also gone to her father, Judge Morse; he told her he thought the time had not yet come; he thought a way would be opened to her; she told me this afternoon, "When I awoke this morning I felt the way was open, and I believe the Lord has sent you to me this afternoon to help me in that way." I told Mr. Beecher my remark to her at that time was, "Anything I can to help or aid you I shall very cheerfully do." When I told Mr. Beecher her proposition he asked had she weighed this matter carefully. Said I, When Mrs. Tilton made these remarks to me, that she wished to see some of the brethren of the church, I said to her, "Mrs. Tilton, have you weighed this matter well; do you consider what it will lead to?" She hesitated an instant, and then replied, "Yes; I have well considered and prayed over it. It may end in a separation from my husband." Said I, "I asked her is that all?" She said, "I may lose every child I have; I may lose every friend in the world, but, Mrs. Ovington, that will not deter me." Said I, "Thank God for that." I then made up my mind—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—No, no; not what you made up your mind; what you told Mr. Beecher.

The Witness—I told Mr. Beecher I then and there made up my mind that anything that I could do in any way to serve Mrs. Tilton, as a true, firm friend I intended to do it, and I then said to him when she made this remark—said I to Mr. Beecher, "I will be her friend so long as I live," and, said I to Mr. Beecher, "I intend to be that." Then I said to him again, "Mr. Beecher, she is anxious to see some of the brethren of the church; how can it be arranged?" He turned to Gen. Tracy and said, "Will the committee meet to-night?" and then, turning to me, said, "There is a committee from the church appointed to investigate this matter, and if Mrs. Tilton wishes to see them at any time, I think that they can meet here." Said I, "When?" Said he, "When she wishes." Said I, "I think the sooner the better." "Why?" "Because she has said to me that she has made up her mind, and requested me to attend to it as soon as possible." Mr. Beecher then said to Mr. Tracy, "Could the gentlemen be got together," or, "Will they be got together"; I do not remember which phrase he used; Mr. Tracy said he thought they could; said I, "Very well, Mr. Beecher, I can't answer for Mrs. Tilton; she is waiting at our house for your answer; I will go back and give it to her, and if you will send round I will give you her answer;" I then went home and gave it to Mrs. Tilton. Is that all you require?

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

Q.—This paper that Mr. Beecher read from was prepared, as I understand you, before you got there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And please repeat again what took place. A.—He said—I don't think it was headed or signed; I don't recollect that—it was a piece of paper, and as he entered the room he was evidently shaking it—trying to dry the ink upon it, as I supposed; he read the paper, and read it over two or three times.

Q.—He read it over two or three times? Answer, as you recollect, what was in that paper? A.—I think he referred to my having asked to see him with a message from Mrs. Tilton; I don't remember; I feel—I must not speak my own feelings.

Mr. Fullerton—Please don't.

The Witness—I am unused to the stand—to the witness stand.

Q.—Was the paper addressed to you? A.—I don't think it was; I did not see the paper.

Q.—Well? A.—"Anything that Mrs. Tilton can say truthfully in regard to this matter I should be very glad to have her say."

Q.—Yes; well, you were requested by Mrs. Tilton to see Mr. Beecher, were you? A.—I was.

Q.—And you came to say that she wished to see some of the brethren? A.—I did; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did it occur to you that Mrs. Tilton could see some of the brethren of the church without Mr. Beecher? A.—I proffered my friendship.

Q.—I understand that; did that occur to you at the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And that there was no use of seeing the brethren through Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Your husband was one of the brethren, was he not? A.—He is a member of the church; yes, Sir.

Q.—And those gentlemen who did meet at your house lived in the neighborhood, did they not, some of them? A.—I think most of them.

Q.—You were not requested to go and see any of the brethren, and ask them to confer with her, were you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did anything else occur at Mr. Beecher's before you left? A.—I don't remember anything else.

Q.—Are you quite sure that Mr. Beecher asked whether the committee would meet? A.—He asked Gen. Tracy if the committee were to meet that evening.

Mr. Beach—Ask her what did Tracy reply.

Q.—What did Gen. Tracy reply to that? A.—He said he believed they would not.

Q.—Was not this a special meeting? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Did you not learn that at the interview at Mr. Beecher's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not know that meeting was appointed at your house? A.—No, Sir; I did not know that meeting was appointed at my house.

Q.—Did you know at that time that the committee had met? A.—I had not known it until Mr. Beecher told me so at that time.

Q.—You did not know that it had been appointed? A.—I did not know it, Sir.

Q.—Although it was appointed by Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—When was it that Mrs. Tilton told you that it might lead to a separation from the husband? A.—On the drive to the island.

Q.—Coney Island? A.—No, Sir; I think it was in the drive to the park, Monday, 6th July.

Q.—That was the same day you went to Mr. Beecher's house in the afternoon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did she think it was that might lead to a separation from her husband. A—This publication and the action of the committee.

Q.—What did she say with respect to conferring with the brethren of the church? A.—She said she wished me to speak to the brethren concerning the publication of the Bacon letter, as Mr. Tilton published it unawares to her.

Q.—What she wished to say to the brethren, I suppose, was told to the committee in your presence? A.—It was, I suppose.

MRS. OVINGTON'S INVITATION.

Q.—When she said that did you extend an invitation to her to go to your house? A.—Said I, "As long as I live I will be your friend;" when she said, as she afterward said, "I have not a roof to shelter me," I said, "You will as long as I have one; I will be your friend."

Q.—Well, what did you say to her about coming to your house? A.—Come whenever you wish to come; my house you can have always as a shelter and a home.

Q.—That was on the 6th of July? A.—That was on the 6th of July, when she said she might not have a roof to shelter her.

Q.—You both went to Coney Island, did you not? A.—Not that afternoon.

Q.—How soon after? A.—The Friday following.

Q.—Before we come to that, Mrs. Ovington, I will ask you a few questions further upon this point. Gen. Tracy came back the second time to your house, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton there then? A.—She was in the house, but up stairs.

Q.—How long had she been there when Gen. Tracy arrived? A.—From 6 o'clock; she said she would return at 6:30, but she returned at 6 o'clock.

Q.—When did you say she returned—at 6:30? A.—At 6:30, when I took her home in the evening.

Q.—There was an appointment, then, that she should be at your house at 6:30? A.—6:30; yes, Sir.

Q.—And were you there to convey to her whatever you got by your visit to Mr. Beecher? A.—That was the understanding; yes, Sir.

Q.—And she came at 6? A.—She came at 6.

Q.—Did you have an interview with her in the presence of Gen. Tracy? A.—I did not then.

Q.—Where was Gen. Tracy when he met her, where did she and Tracy first meet? A.—In the back parlor, in the presence of Judge Morse.

Q.—The Judge had arrived then? A.—She had gone for her father, and returned with him; I think I opened the door myself, and ushered them into the back parlor; Judge Morse introduced Gen. Tracy to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Was Judge Morse a member of Plymouth Church? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You don't know that he is not? A.—I don't know; I know nothing about it.

Q.—What time was it when you and Mrs. Tilton went down to tea? A.—I think it was about eight o'clock; I am not positive, but it was either from half-past seven to eight, I think; about eight o'clock.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton had been there then about two hours? A.—No, Sir; she was not.

Q.—She came at six, did she not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this was 8 o'clock? A.—In the meantime she had left the house to go for her father, Judge Morse.

Q.—Then she came to the house much earlier than you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She did not bring the father then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Gen. Tracy there then? A.—No, Sir; he had left.

Q.—When he came did he inquire for Mrs. Tilton? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you carry a message from Gen. Tracy to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did not.

Q.—Well, now where did they stay after her return—Gen. Tracy and Mr. Tilton—until Mrs. Tilton went down to tea? A.—Mrs. Tilton left our house to go for Judge Morse; Gen. Tracy soon after that left to take his dinner, and then returned after his dinner to the house, and a very few minutes afterward Mrs. Tilton and Judge Morse rang the bell; I opened the door and ushered them into the back parlor?

Q.—From that time up to the period when you and Mrs. Tilton went down to tea, where did these people remain? A.—Gen. Tracy left the house to call the committee together; he returned with the committee and remained in the back parlor until she was nearly through her tea; then he came down into the dining-room and saw her there.

Q.—When was it that he said he wanted to see Mrs. Tilton before she went before the committee? A.—When he returned with the committee he said to my husband he would like to see Mrs. Tilton for a moment before she came up stairs.

Q.—Did he give any reason? A.—He did not.

Q.—Where were you then? A.—I was in the dining-room.

Q.—When he said this? A.—No, Sir—yes, Sir. I was in the dining-room when he said it. He said it to my husband in the parlor. I was down stairs in the dining-room.

Q.—Did you hear it? A.—No, Sir, I did not hear it.

Q.—I asked you if you heard it? A.—I did not understand you.

GEN. TRACY'S INTERVIEW IN THE DINING-ROOM.

Q.—Gen. Tracy then came down into the dining-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He had then been presented to Mrs. Tilton? A.—He had by Judge Morse previously.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton was then taking her tea? A.—She was.

Did Mr. Tracy give any excuse for coming down there? A.—I do not know as it was an excuse; I can tell you what he said, if you wish that.

Q.—You have already testified to that? A.—I have not; excuse me.

Q.—You have said some things about it that satisfies us.

Mr. Hill—Are you sure?

Mr. Fullerton—How long did Mr. Tracy stay down there with you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I should think three minutes.

Q.—Three minutes? A.—I did not notice; I should think that time.

Q.—Did he converse with her while he was there? A.—He did.

Q.—In your presence? A.—In my presence.

Q.—And then? A.—Went up stairs to the gentlemen in the parlor.

Q.—How long after he went up stairs before Mrs. Tilton made her statement to the committee? A.—She finished her tea; she was nearly through, I think, when Gen. Tracy came down; she finished it then, as I have stated before; she went up to the second story for prayer, and returned to the back parlor to meet the gentlemen of the committee.

Q.—How long after she entered the parlor before she made her statement? A.—Almost immediately.

Q.—Was she sworn? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No oath was administered to her? A.—No, Sir, that I heard.

Q.—Mrs. Ovington, be kind enough to tell us who was present that night when that statement was made. A.—I will, as near as I can remember; Mr. Sage, Mr. Claflin, Mr. Winslow, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Storrs, Gen. Tracy; I think that was all.

Q.—Was there a short-hand writer that night? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Ellinwood.

Q.—Mr. Ellinwood was present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He took down her statement? A.—I presume he did.

Q.—He appeared to be taking it down? A.—He was writing.

Q.—Did you ever see it after it was written out? A.—I have not.

Q.—Don't know anything about it, then, at this day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have never seen it published? A.—I have not read it since it was published; I have the book.

Q.—Have you seen it published? A.—I think not.

Q.—What time did the committee break up that night? A.—I should judge about 10 o'clock; I am not certain.

THE THREE HOURS' INTERVIEW WITH MR. TILTON.

Q.—You have spoken of an interview with Mr. Tilton on the 9th of July—a Thursday morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you had an interview of about three hours in duration? A.—About that time; yes, Sir.

Q.—Your husband was present, I believe? A.—He was.

Q.—In that interview did Mr. Tilton say that he had had an account of what Mrs. Tilton stated to that committee? A.—He said he had had an interview with Gen. Tracy, and that he informed him that the committee were with her, and that she had influenced them in his favor.

Q.—Yes? What else did he say that Gen. Tracy had informed him? A.—I do not remember anything else.

Q.—Did he not say that Gen. Tracy had informed him that Elizabeth had spoken exceedingly well of him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And of his kindness? A.—I do not remember whether he said that she spoke exceedingly well of him; he did say exceedingly well.

Q.—Did not he particularize? A.—I do not remember that he did.

Q.—In what respect she had spoken exceedingly well? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—That seemed to please Mr. Tilton, did it not? A.—Her interview with the committee?

Q.—What Gen. Tracy had told him? A.—I supposed it.

Q.—Did not you judge so from what he said to you that morning? A.—On the 9th July; I had received her letter previously, telling me it had.

Q.—I don't care about that; I am not speaking about her letter; I am speaking of what Mr. Tilton told you on the 9th July, during that long interview? A.—I think that I had that impression from him.

Q.—Did not he say that he was delighted and pleased with what his wife had said to the committee? A.—Yes, Sir, since you mention it, he said delighted; he did say that word.

Q.—He expressed himself in the warmest terms? A.—In high terms of his wife.

Q.—And said Elizabeth was as happy as a bird? A.—Yes, Sir; "You should see Elizabeth," he said, "she is as happy as a bird."

Q.—You did not discover then that her interview with the brethren tended to separate husband and wife, but rather to link them together? A.—I had understood that it had separated them.

Q.—I am not taking that. I am asking what you discovered on that interview with Mr. Tilton on the 9th July—judging from what he said that Elizabeth's narration to the brethren, which she quoted so much, had tended to knit husband and wife together rather than to separate them? A.—I cannot say that it was that alone—the two together; her letter and Mr. Tilton's remorse together made me suppose so.

Q.—Did you learn from that letter anything that Mr. Tilton had not learned from Gen. Tracy, as you understood it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You thought then that the interview with the brethren tended to peace between husband and wife? A.—I supposed that, from what Gen. Tracy had said to Mr. Tilton, he was pleased with Mrs. Tilton's interview with the committee, but, as Mr. Tilton told me that it was all a fiction, I did not think he had much faith in his wife.

Q.—But he was pleased with the fiction, was he not? A.—He seemed to be.

Q.—And he said that she did not tell the truth? A.—He said she had lied throughout.

Q.—And that Mr. Beecher was guilty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Notwithstanding, she said he was innocent? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH TILTON WOULD BE QUIET.

Q.—He wanted to cover up and smother the scandal, did not he say so? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir.

Q.—Did not? A.—He did not.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that if Mr. Beecher would lay down his weapons and let the matter rest where it was, and the committee would bring in a report satisfactory to himself, that then he would be quiet, and read the report that he had prepared to give himself before the committee.

Q.—Now, can you tell me in whose handwriting that report was? A.—I did not take it in my hands, nor see it.

Q.—Did not you see the handwriting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were not you told that that report was in the hands of Elizabeth? A.—No, sir; [in an excited tone,] I was not told anything of the kind.

Q.—Don't let us waste our strength—who read the report to you? A.—Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Did he read more than one? A.—Only one.

Q.—Only one report? A.—Only one.

Q.—Was it a long or a short one? A.—Not very long.

Q.—What was the sum and substance of the report?

Mr. Beach—Let us have the report itself.

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Ovington has a good memory.

Mr. Beach—She is very intelligent.

Mr. Fullerton—We have the original here.

TILTON'S OBJECT IN DRAWING UP THE REPORT.

Q.—While they are looking for the paper, Mrs. Ovington, I will ask you what Mr. Tilton stated as his object in drawing up such a report? A.—It was to present it to the committee, he said.

Q.—Did he state what effect he wanted to produce on the meeting of the committee? A.—He said here was a statement which he had drawn, which, if the committee would accept, he would lay down his weapons.

Q.—It vindicated Mr. Tilton and his family? A.—It vindicated Mr. Tilton; not particularly Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—It did not impute to her the principal crime? A.—I think not.

Q.—Didn't he regard it as vindicating Elizabeth and his family? A.—I think he supposed so; I think it did not do so.

Q.—Wasn't it in harmony with the statement of Mrs. Tilton before the committee to a great extent? A.—No, Sir, not in the main particular—what was the most particular point—it didn't agree.

Q.—It did not assert the adultery—the report? A.—No, Sir; I think not.

Q.—Did you call his attention to the harmony between that report and Elizabeth's statement to any effect? A.—No, Sir; I said to him, "Mr. Tilton, I do not believe the committee will receive that report." In undertaking to read it he held the statement in his hand. Said he, "Here's a statement I have prepared." He had read it to Elizabeth and I think he said to Gen. Tracy also. "Please to consider that this statement is dated two months in advance of the present time. I will read it to you, but please remember that it is fiction—fiction throughout."

Q.—He resorted to fiction to vindicate himself and family, you say? A.—No, Sir; I didn't look at it in that light exactly.

Mr. Evarts—The reasoning of the witness is not to be taken. Whether he resorted to it honestly or not is an opinion.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to get at what he did.

Mr. Evarts—She is not his guide.

[Mr. Fullerton here turned to Mr. Beach, and a few whispered remarks occurred between them and Mr. Evarts. Mr. Fullerton then continued.]

Q.—Repeat the question, Mr. Stenographer.

The stenographer read the question:

"Q.—He resorted to fiction to vindicate himself and family, you say?"

Witness—He said it was to clear his family if it was accepted; if the report was adopted.

Q.—And then he said he would lay down his weapons? A.—If the committee would receive that report and Mr. Beecher would keep quiet.

Q.—He was particular to emphasize the requirement that Mr. Beecher should keep quiet, was he not? A.—I think so.

Q.—Did not he emphasize that Mr. Beecher had not done what was in his power to defend him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he complain that Plymouth Church had been stirring up this thing to his detriment? A.—He did; and I replied, "How could it be else after your publication of the Bacon letter? You shouldn't throw the blame on Mr. Beecher; after that letter was published, there was nothing else left for them to do."

Q.—Didn't he say that Mr. Beecher had failed in his duty, and there was nothing else for him to do? A.—He didn't say "failed in his duty."

Q.—Didn't he say that therefore he was compelled to write the Bacon letter? A.—I don't remember that he did.

Q.—Didn't he give an excuse or apology for writing it? A.—Because at the Congregational Council he was called a knave and a fool, and he wouldn't rest under that imputation.

Q.—Didn't he hold Plymouth Church responsible for that, and Mr. Beecher also? A.—He spoke of Plymouth Church in connection with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Didn't he say that it was Mr. Beecher, or his friends, that had brought about the necessity for writing the Bacon letter? A.—He said it was the action of the council, as I remember.

Q.—Dr. Bacon? A.—The Congregational Council; it was early in the Spring; I don't remember the date; I think it was in March.

Mr. Fullerton (aside to Mr. Morris)—Is that report there?

[Produced.]

Mr. Hill—Is that the one that is in Mr. Tilton's writing?

Mr. Fullerton—I didn't say it was. I asked her if the one read was not.

Q.—You paid close attention to the reading of that report? A.—I paid attention to it.

Q.—Wouldn't you recognize the language used? A.—I might, partly; I couldn't swear to it.

Q.—You can give us your best judgment. [Reading.]

THE REPORT OF THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH COMMITTEE.

"The undersigned, constituting the Committee of Plymouth Church, to whom was referred certain recent publications of Dr. Leonard Bacon and Mr. Theodore Tilton, hereby present their unanimous report."

Q.—Did that sound like the document you heard read? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. (Reading)—"The committee sought and obtained a personal interview with each of the three following-named persons, to-wit: Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Tilton, and the Pastor, all of whom responded to the searching questions of the committee with freedom and candor. Documents, letters, and papers pertaining to the case were carefully considered. A multiplicity of details, needing to be duly weighed, occasioned a somewhat protracted investigation."

Do you recollect that language? A.—I do not recollect that part of it, but very likely it was in.

Q. (Reading)—"The committee hope that the apparent tardiness of their report will be compensated to the parties by rectifying an erroneous public sentiment under which they have all suffered misrepresentation."

Perhaps you can recollect that? A.—I do not; but it is some time since I heard it.

Q. (Reading)—"The committee's first interview was with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, whose testimony was given with a modesty and touching sincerity that deeply moved those who listened to it."

Witness—That I remember.

Q. (Reading)—"The committee's first interview—" [Ah! I have read that.] "Her straightforward narrative was an unconscious vindication of her innocence and purity of character, and confirmed by evidences of a document. She repelled with warm feeling the idea that her husband was the author of calumnious statements against her, or had ever treated her with other than chivalrous consideration and protection. She paid a high tribute to his character, and also to the fortitude with which he had borne prolonged injustice."

A.—I think so; I cannot recollect the words.

Q. (Reading.)—"The committee further find that Mr. Tilton, in his relations with the Pastor, had a just cause of offense, and had received a voluntary apology?"

A.—I think that was so.

Q. (Reading.)—"Mr. Tilton declined to characterize the offense for the following reasons: First, because the necessary evidence which should accompany any statement would include the names of persons who had happily escaped thus far the tongue of public gossip; next, that the apology was designed to cover a complicated transaction, its details difficult of exact or just statement; and last, that no possible good could arise from satisfying the public curiosity on this point."

A.—The last clause I remember.

Q. (Reading)—"Mr. Tilton, after concluding his testimony, respectfully called the attention of the committee to the fact that the Clerk of the church had spoken calumniously of Mr. Tilton during the late council"—

Mr. Beach—Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—It is "Mr." here.

Q. (Reading)—"And had since unqualifiedly contradicted and retracted his statements as untrue and unjust; and he [Mr. Tilton] requested the committee to ratify and confirm that apology, making honorable record of the same in their report, which is hereby cheerfully done. The committee further find that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's evidence corroborated the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. He also said that the church action of which Mr. Beecher had complained had not been inspired by the Pastor, but had been taken independently by the church; that the popular impression that Mr. Tilton had been in the habit of speaking against him was unjust to Mr. Tilton, and was owing mainly to the unwelcome introduction into the church of charges against Mr. Tilton by a mere handful of persons, who, in so doing, had received no countenance from the great mass of the congregation or from the Pastor. He said that the apology had been invested by the public press with an undue mystery; that, after having been led by his own precipitancy and folly into wrong, he saw no singularity of behavior in a Christian man (particularly a clergyman) acknowledging his offense. He had always preached this doctrine to others, and would not shrink from applying it to himself. The committee, after hearing the three witnesses already referred to, felt unanimously that any regrets previously entertained concerning the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter should give way to grateful acknowledgments of the providential opportunity which this publication has unexpectedly afforded to draw forth the testimony which the committee have thus reported in brief, but in sufficient fullness, as they believe, to explain and put to rest forever the vexatious scandal. The committee are likewise of opinion, based upon the testimony submitted to them, that no unprejudiced kind of inquiry could have reviewed this case as thus presented in person by its principal figures, without being strikingly impressed with the moral integrity and elevation of character of the parties; and accordingly the committee cannot forbear to state that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton, and in an especial manner the latter, must and should receive the increased sympathy and respect of Plymouth Church and congregation."

A.—As I recollect it I think there is a little more in that statement than in the one that he read to me; still, I cannot swear to it.

Q.—Well, I understand that when he read it to you he said, "Imagine yourself two weeks ahead of this time?" A.—Two weeks in advance of the date of this.

Q.—You did not understand that Mr. Tilton's testimony had not been taken at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor Mr. Beecher's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you did understand that the report was anticipating the testimony they would give? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE DRIVE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Q.—When did you say the ride to Coney Island was? A.—The 10th day of July, the Friday following Mrs. Tilton's going before the committee.

Q.—The day after this long interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you meet any of Mr. Beecher's particular friends on that first drive to Coney Island? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you meet them? A.—On the piazza of the hotel.

Q.—Who were they? A.—Mr. Charles Storrs, Mrs. Charles Storrs, Mr. Storrs' daughter and nurse and baby, and Miss Proctor.

Q.—Did you propose to go to Coney Island, or did Mrs. Tilton propose it? A.—I proposed to go to salt water, and I think I mentioned Coney Island, as I was in the habit of going there.

Q.—Did you stop between Brooklyn and Coney Island? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you take another ride to Coney Island about that date, or soon after that date? A.—I cannot say how soon after; I went a number of times with Mrs. Tilton; I was in the habit of going.

Q.—Did you not go again on the 10th and on the 11th? A.—No, Sir; it was the 10th I went there.

Q.—Did you go again on the 11th? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect meeting some other friends of Mr. Beecher on that ride, or some ride, to Coney Island? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you stop at Mr. Snedecor's at any time? A.—Yes, Sir, several times. I was in the habit of stopping there. I saw Mr. Joseph Howard on the piazza at Coney Island, but I did not speak to him.

Q.—Who else did you see there? A.—I have an indistinct idea of seeing other friends there, but I think those are the only friends I had any conversation with that I can recollect.

THE FEELING OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—In one of these interviews with Mr. Tilton I understand you to say that you observed that you could not stand by Mr. Beecher if he were guilty? A.—That was on the piazza.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton reply to that observation? A.—He said that he thought that many in Plymouth Church would stand by Mr. Beecher, some from love to him, some from other motives, whether he was guilty or innocent; I said, "I think you are mistaken in the feeling of the Plymouth Church members. If he is proved guilty, I do not think they will stand by him; but they believe him to be innocent."

Q.—When Mr. Tilton observed in substance that Elizabeth would lie for him if it were necessary, did he not also add that she would do the same for Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he not say that in effect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did he say upon that subject, namely, what Mrs. Tilton would be willing to do to save Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not think he said anything.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton say Elizabeth would be willing to do to save Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not recollect anything.

THE BEST OF THE THREE.

Q.—What did he say about her love for Mr. Beecher? A.—He said that Mr. Beecher loved Elizabeth as he had never loved any woman, and that Elizabeth loved Mr. Beecher; "but," I said, "she loves you, Mr. Tilton, more than any one else on this earth;" he said, "I believe that Elizabeth loves me;" then he made the remark, "She is the best of the three; whatever becomes of Mr. Beecher or myself, remember that Elizabeth is the best of the three; I shall always say that."

Q.—When he said that Mr. Beecher loved Elizabeth better than any one else on the earth, did he not also add what she was willing to do? A.—He said that Elizabeth loved Mr. Beecher.

Q.—In that connection did he not say to you what he thought that Elizabeth would do if it should be necessary? A.—I do not think he did.

THE MORNING THAT MRS. TILTON CAME TO HER HOUSE.

Q.—I call your attention now to the morning when Mrs. Tilton came to your house; on the morning of the 11th of July, I believe it was. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You think she came in pursuance of what you said to her the day before in riding to the park, that she was at liberty to go to your house? A.—She told me afterward that that had influenced her.

Q.—I asked you if you did not think she came to your house at that time—on the morning of the 11th—whether you don't think she came there in pursuance or in consequence of what you said to her on the morning of the ride to the park? A.—I think she did.

Q.—Did she bring her children with her? A.—She did not. Ralph followed the next day.

Q.—When did the other children come, if at all? A.—Alice came to see her from the house twice or three times before she left for Montclair. Carroll came on his way to Montclair. Alice on the way to Montclair called to speak to her mother.

Q.—Now, there was some conversation between you and Mr. Tilton in the hall, on your way down to breakfast, was there not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hill (to Mr. Fullerton)—Mr. or Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Will you say again what you said to Mr. Tilton at that time? A.—I spoke to him then, asking him why he wished to bring, or would bring, this trouble upon his wife and family? Mr. Tilton said, "What shall I do? Tell me what to do, and I will do it." Said I, "Mr. Tilton, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of the case to advise you, but do what you know to be right in the sight of God."

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton say anything else at that time? A.—He may; I do not recollect.

Q.—Did he not say to you, "What would you do under the circumstances?" A.—I do not remember it.

Q.—Did he not tell you what the circumstances were? A.—No, Sir, I think not; it was but a moment's conversation, on our way to the breakfast table.

Q.—You did not tell him then what he should do in reply to his suggestion? A.—I did not; I did not know what to tell him to do.

Q.—You could not suggest any way out of the difficulty? A.—No, Sir, I did not, that I remember; and I think I should have remembered it.

Q.—I understood you to say that Mr. Tilton told you that if you would suggest what he should do he would do it? A.—He said, "Tell me what to do and I will do it."

Q.—But you did not tell him what to do? A.—Only what he knew to be right in the sight of God.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; what was going on then with regard to this matter as you understood it?

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—What was Mr. Tilton doing?

The Witness—I do not know what you refer to.

Mr. Fullerton—You put a question to him, or made an observation to him, as to what he wanted to stir this thing up for. What was he doing then? Why did you ask him that? A.—Because he had published the Bacon letter.

Q.—That was stirred up. He wasn't going to do anything, was he? A.—He had stated, out on the piazza, that if this committee did not report favorably, he would take it into a court of justice.

Q.—And that was what led to your observation? A.—I knew there was trouble from that, I suppose.

Q.—And if the committee did report favorably, he would not take it into a court? A.—He would lay down his weapons.

Q.—And be satisfied? A.—He would stop; lay down his weapons.

Q.—At what stage of the breakfast was it that Mrs. Tilton left? A.—She did not leave the breakfast table until we all left; when I said we all left and went into the parlor.

Q.—I understood you to say that at some observation of Mr. Tilton she left the table. A.—No; that was in the back parlor, after we came up from breakfast.

Q.—Then we will go to the back parlor. What was said in the back parlor by Mr. Tilton, in your presence? A.—Mr. Tilton said he wished to speak in the presence of Mr. Ovington and myself of Elizabeth. He thought she was laboring under some misapprehension in regard to his conversation of the previous day; that when she returned from her ride she spoke about having enjoyed the day, and he supposed she had had a day of unmitigated pleasure, but much to his astonishment about 7 o'clock that morning she had dressed herself and left him to come to our house.

Q.—Did he speak of the conversation which you had had with Elizabeth? A.—He said he thought there had been some misapprehension in regard to the conversation of the previous day.

Q.—Did you understand that she had left Mr. Tilton in consequence of the repetition of that conversation by you? A.—I did not know that she had left him permanently then; I did not know it until he left the house.

Q.—Did not you understand that he was laboring under the impression that the repetition of that conversation between you and Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Tilton had caused her to leave that morning? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he not insist upon it that it was not sufficient cause for her to leave? A.—After I repeated the conversation I think he may have referred to it.

Q.—Did you repeat the conversation there? A.—I mean after I repeated to him what he had said to me after we left the piazza. Said I, "Please consider, Mr. Tilton, that you told me I might tell the whole of this to Elizabeth, and I have done so as nearly as I can remember, word for word."

Q.—And didn't Mr. Tilton then add that he thought that that was an insufficient cause for her to leave him? A.—I do not remember anything of the kind.

Q.—Did he not say something to that effect? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—What reply did Mrs. Tilton make when he made that observation? A.—I do not think she spoke in his presence.

Q.—She did not speak, then, of the cause of leaving in his presence? A.—She said nothing to me about having left until he left the house.

WHY DID SHE LEAVE HER HOME?

Q.—Now, Mrs. Ovington, did she or not, allege any cause, in his presence, that morning, for leaving him? A.—She did not.

Q.—The only cause that was stated was the repetition of the conversation between you and Mr. Tilton before? A.—The repetition of the conversation implicating her guilt—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, the repetition of the conversation?

The Witness—The repetition of the conversation I had had with Mr. Tilton, on the piazza, implicating her—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Never mind who it implicated. You understood that morning that that was the only cause of the separation? A.—I understood that was the cause of her having left him then—that morning.

Q.—And she gave no other cause in his presence then? A.—Not in his presence; no, Sir. If I could give you our conversation when we were riding, I think you would understand it better.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Mrs. Ovington, the difficulty is you can't.

The Witness—I see it is; but I want you to be informed of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; but I want to be informed in a legal way. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, did Mr. Tilton, that morning, say anything about his wife's returning. A.—I do not remember anything being said about it; I did not know that she had left permanently until after he had left the house.

Q.—You knew she was at your house? A.—I knew she was there.

Q.—I ask you if anything was said about her returning home? A.—I do not know of anything being said.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton say on that subject? A.—I don't think he said anything about it.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton say what he came there for? A.—He said he wished to hold some conversation with my husband and myself in regard to Elizabeth.

Q.—And then he spoke of the conversation which had been repeated by you to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And said there was some misapprehension about it? A.—He thought Elizabeth labored under some misapprehension.

Q.—Yes. Now, was there nothing said about her returning home? A.—I do not remember it.

Q.—You would remember it if there was? A.—I think I should.

Q.—Yes. And Mr. Tilton went away without saying anything about it: A.—I think so.

Q.—Or proposing that Elizabeth should go back? A.—No, Sir, because he left her in the hall, leaving her in my charge.

Q.—Before that, had not she refused to go back? A.—No, Sir; as I recollect that conversation, there was nothing of the kind.

Q.—He regarded it as a separation, didn't he, when he left her there in your charge? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Didn't he say anything about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you think it was a separation then? A.—I did not know.

Q.—He put one hand on her shoulder and one on yours, and said, "Take care of Elizabeth"? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And said that any kindness shown her is kindness shown to me? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you think that was a separation? A.—I thought it was a temporary separation; whether it would be permanent I did not know.

Q.—You did not inquire whether there was any other cause for separation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not take any interest in it? A.—My whole heart was interested in it, Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Why did you not find out then, when this lady was put under your charge under those circumstances, what was the cause of this trouble? A.—I shall have to say, as I said before, if I could give you the conversation before—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—No; I want what took place that morning. A.—I have given all that took place that morning.

Q.—Had you any reason for not inquiring, that morning, why it was this ceremony of putting her in your charge in that kind of a way was gone through with? A.—I did not know why it was gone through with.

Q.—You made no inquiry? A.—I made no inquiry.

Mr. Evarts—I submit that the counsel, when pursuing a proper line of cross-examination, undertakes to reason with the witness why it was that she did not then presently press some inquiries, her answer is a proper one: "I remembered the conversation I had had with Mrs. Tilton in my carriage drive. If I tell you that, you will understand why I did not."

Mr. Fullerton—Well, the gentleman will ununderstand that that doesn't become proper evidence, either.

Mr. Evarts—It does become proper evidence if you press the witness as to the reasons operating on her mind, why she didn't press inquiries then between husband and wife; because she saw the action of the husband, and she knew what had passed between her and the wife.

Mr. Fullerton—I was pressing for the reasons, Sir; not their origin.

Mr. Beach—The whole answer to this speech of the gentleman is that the lady says she didn't understand what the reasons were.

Mr. Evarts—She has stated three times, "if you will allow me to tell you the conversation between Mrs. Tilton and myself you will understand this business better." Now, he is not obliged to have that conversation, but then he must forbear to press into the witness' mind to find out what governed her and made her conduct explicable or inexplicable.

Mr. Beach—I do not understand what all this speechifying is about, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Nor do my friends on the other side either.

Mr. Evarts—I have made myself understood to the court, I think.

Mr. Beach—I suppose you have accomplished an object to inject a speech there, and there is no objection made to the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Not the slightest.

Q.—Mr. Tilton went away then? A.—He went away.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton remained with you? A.—She did.

PULLING DOWN THE TEMPLE.

Q.—When was it that he said he would pull down the pillars of the temple? A.—It was—I think it was after Mrs. Tilton had left the room and gone up stairs, and Mr. Ovington and myself remained in the parlor with him.

Q.—On what occasion did he say that? A.—I think Mr. Ovington said to him, "Mr. Tilton, why continue this; why do you drag down Mr. Beecher and your family in this ruin; why follow this up?" Mr. Tilton then spoke about pulling down the temple.

Q.—Did not he complain then of the position in which he had been put? A.—I think not; very little conversation was had that morning; very little was said.

Q.—Did you regard the Bacon letter, as you understood him, as the pulling down of the temple? A.—He did not speak of the Bacon letter then, I think.

Q.—Did you understand from him that he contemplated any other step than the publication of the Bacon letter? A.—Again I will have to say that my conversation with Mrs. Tilton led me to understand—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Now, wait, Mrs. Ovington; you cannot get out that conversation with Mrs. Tilton, and you may quite as well lock it up in your mind first as last.

The Witness—Then I cannot tell you the motives that led me—

Q.—I ask you whether he said anything to lead you to think whether or not the publishing of the Bacon letter was the pulling down of the temple? A.—No. Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you could just as well tell me that first as last.

Mr. Evarts—Well, now, I submit, your Honor—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—No, you don't submit. You are scolding all the while. [To the witness]—Where was that observation made, Mrs. Ovington?

The Witness—What observation?

Mr. Fullerton—About pulling down the temple.

The Witness—In the back parlor, after Mrs. Tilton left and went up stairs.

Q.—It was made to you and your husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any other or further conversation at that time? A.—I do not remember any more; there might have been, but I do not recollect anything more.

Q.—Be kind enough now to tell us, if you please, what observation it was—

Mr. Beach (suggesting)—Concerning Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton (continuing)—In regard to Mrs. Beecher that led Mrs. Tilton to leave the room—concerning Mr. Beecher, that led Mrs. Tilton to leave the room? A.—Mr. Tilton said, "after what Elizabeth has done, Mr. Beecher should kiss the hem of her garment;" she immediately rose and left the room.

Mr. Beach—And said nothing?

The Witness—Said nothing.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton see her after she left the parlor? A.—She left the parlor, but he saw her after; he saw her in the hall, as I told you.

THE VISITS TO RIDGEFIELD AND OTHER PLACES.

Q.—Now, you went up to Ridgefield, Conn? A.—Ridgefield; yes, Sir.

Q.—Connecticut? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You remained there about eight days, I think? A.—I think it was about that time; I am not quite certain as to the days.

Q.—Why did you not remain there longer? A.—I was not well there, and thought it best to leave; I also heard that a reporter of a newspaper was there. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Well, they are all over.

The Witness—So I find.

Mr. Fullerton—I may tell you that.

Q.—Were you there under your own name? A.—No, Sir; I was not.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton there under her own name? A.—She was not.

Q.—Under a fictitious name? A.—She was.

Q.—What name did you pass by there? A.—My maiden name, Lewis.

Q.—And by what name was Mrs. Tilton known there? A.—Her maiden name of Richards.

Q.—And from there you went to Fairfield? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Anything passing in the house about your going under an assumed name? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Some fault found in regard to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No, Sir; nothing of that kind.

Q.—Did you go under your assumed name again at Fairfield? A.—Yes, Sir, but Mr. Wheeler in introducing me made a mistake, and introduced me as Mrs. Ovington.

Q.—And did you correct the mistake? A.—No, Sir; I said nothing at all, but was called Miss Lewis until two or three days—I think it was two days perhaps—before I left. I went to the lady and explained it; at Ridgefield I explained it the first night upon arrival to the lady of the house and Mr. Cauldwell did the same to the gentleman of the house.

Q.—At Washington—you were there six days, I think? A.—I think from Tuesday to the following Monday.

Q.—Were you there as Miss Lewis or Mrs. Ovington? A.—Mrs. Ovington.

Q.—There you took your proper name? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did Mrs. Tilton, also? A.—She did; Florence was called—Florence Tilton, also.

Q.—Who went up with you to Ridgefield? A.—Mr. and Mrs. Cauldwell.

Q.—Did they go under their proper names? A.—They did, I think; I think they did, Sir.

Q.—Well, have you doubt upon your own mind in regard to that? A.—I don't know whether Mrs. Cauldwell first proposed changing her name or not; I don't recall that; she did not go under an assumed name there, I think.

Q.—What Mr. Cauldwell was it you speak of? A.—Wallace E. Cauldwell.

Q.—Residing in Brooklyn, and connected with Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A member? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he stay with you all the time you were there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he go from Ridgefield to Fairfield? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who was your escort there? A.—Mr. Wheeler; Mr. Cauldwell came and stayed with his wife and myself, leaving Mrs. Tilton in Mrs. Seymour's family in Ridgefield; I was away one or two days, and then returned to Ridgefield.

BESSIE TURNER.

Q.—Do you know Bessie Turner? A.—I do.

Q.—When did you see her last? A.—I think it was last week; on Tuesday she called to see Ralph.

Q.—How many times has she been to your house during the last two months? A.—I could not say; frequently.

Q.—About how many times? A.—Frequently.

Q.—Once a week? A.—I should think oftener than that; many times she called that I did not see her.

Q.—Did she spend any part of her time there? A.—Not since last Fall; when she was before the committee she remained one or two days with us.

Q.—At your house? A.—At our house.

Q.—Do you know where she came from when she went before the committee? A.—I think from Pittsburg.

Q.—Do you know where she has been staying since she was before the committee? A.—Part of the time she has been here with me; I don't remember the day when she returned, in the Fall, to Brooklyn.

Q.—To where? A.—She stayed at No. 74 Hicks street until one or two weeks ago, or a few days ago, when she went to Mr. Manchester's.

Q.—Where does Mr. Manchester reside? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know the gentleman? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No acquaintance with him? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did you visit Bessie Turner while in Brooklyn? A.—I have not been out of my own house since last October.

COUNSEL'S INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Now, I will ask you some questions in regard to the visitors at your house, Mrs. Ovington, since Mrs. Tilton came there to live; how many interviews, or about how many, as near as you can tell, have counsel for Mr. Beecher had with Mrs. Tilton at your house? A.—It would be impossible for me to tell.

Q.—So numerous? A.—Yes, Sir; not in relation to a particular time, but a number of times.

Q.—Where did the interviews generally take place? A.—In the parlor.

Q.—Any of them in your presence? A.—Frequently.

Q.—Not all of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Many times alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many times has Gen. Tracy been there? A.—I could not say the number of times; he has come by invitation of Mrs. Tilton and by my invitation.

Q.—Very frequently? A.—Sometimes frequently; sometimes not so frequently.

Q.—Sometimes in the day-time? A.—Yes, Sir; sometimes.

Q.—When the committee was sitting did he visit Mrs. Tilton frequently? A.—He was there several times, I think.

Q.—Had interviews with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any at which you were not present? A.—I think he had; yes, Sir.

Q.—And up to what period did that continue—up to the present time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher—has he ever called? A.—Once.

Q.—Did he have an interview with Mrs. Tilton? A.—He did.

Q.—What time of the day was it? A.—Eleven o'clock in the morning.

Q.—How long ago? A.—In July; I don't know the day; it was before I left for the country.

Q.—What day did you leave, Mrs. Ovington? A.—I think it was the 2d day of August.

Q.—And how long before you left was it that Mr. Beecher called? A.—I don't know; I don't think it was many days.

Q.—Probably the last week in July, then? A.—I don't remember; it was in July.

Q.—In July? A.—In July.

Q.—How long was that interview? A.—It may have been twenty minutes; I should think about that time.

Q.—Were you present? A.—I was.

Q.—Any one else present? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Has he not been there since that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Only one call? A.—Only one call.

MR. TILTON'S SERVANTS.

Q.—Do you know any of the servants that Mr. Tilton used to have in his employ—any of them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where they are? A.—I don't know what you mean.

Q.—Where the servants are that Mr. Tilton formerly had in his employ, or any of them? A.—No, Sir; but I could find them for you.

Mr. Fullerton—Will you be good enough to find their addresses for me? I have looked for them in vain.

Q.—You don't know where any of them are? A.—Kate Burke was in Hoboken; she, I know, was in Hoboken; I know of no other there; I think I can recall no other at present; I have had three servants; two of them came to me in the Fall, and I employed them for some time.

Q.—This is what I want to inquire about—how long did you have them in your employ? A.—The cook came, I think, in September, and remained, I think, until November; I don't remember the dates, as I was ill when she left.

Q.—Now the other one, when did she go? A.—She came on the 18th of October and left in the holidays.

Q.—What did you say last? A.—She left in the holidays.

Q.—What was the name of the cook? A.—Marcella Murray.

Q.—Where did she go to? A.—She went to Mr. Sheldon's, in Clark street.

Q.—What was the name of the other? A.—Lizzie Lowrey.

Q.—How long did she remain? A.—From the 1st of October until after the holidays; I think in January, Sir, or it may be a little later, but I think it was in January.

Q.—Where did she go when she left? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You don't know where she is now? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—There is a third one you didn't name.

Witness—The third one that came to me?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Witness—She did not live with them then; she lived with me since 8th of May.

Q.—Is Mrs. Tilton in the habit of going out in a carriage? A.—Not with me.

Q.—Did she not go alone? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ride out with her when she ordered a carriage? A.—I don't know that she ever ordered a carriage.

Q.—I observe in the bill that your husband presented this morning a bill or several bills for carriages; I suppose she had them? A.—She went in a carriage a number of times shopping; I went with her and Alice and Carroll, preparing their fittings for school.

Q.—Did she ever ride in a carriage when you were not with her? A.—I don't remember that she did.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Hill—I will ask you a few questions, Mrs. Ovington. You stated, I think, that you were at Ridgefield and Fairfield under your maiden name of Lewis, and Mrs. Tilton under her maiden name as Richards, and your true names were given at Washington? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you among acquaintances and friends at Washington? A.—I had never been acquainted with Mr. or Mrs. Gunn; I went there to show the school to Mrs. Tilton for her son; there I met on the camp ground most unexpectedly Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thornton King, and I don't know but there were one or two others that I met there.

Q.—Plymouth Church people? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was that the reason why your true names were used there? A.—It was; I felt protected then.

Q.—You mentioned meeting Mr. Storrs and some people at Coney Island upon the occasion of the drive you took there? A.—Yes, Sir; the 10th of July.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Storrs or any other of the persons you found there were to be there? A.—I knew nothing of it at all.

Q.—Then there was nothing of a pre-arrangement about it? A.—It was an entirely accidental meeting.

Q.—Mr. Charles Storrs is not a member of Plymouth Church, I believe, at all? A.—I think not; I am not sure.

Q.—Don't you know that he is a member of Dr. Storrs' church? A.—I believe he is, but I could not swear to it.

Q.—I thought you stated, Mrs. Ovington, that there was an understanding between you and Mrs. Tilton, while you were taking a ride, that you were to meet at your house; did you so state to Judge Fullerton—I may have misunderstood you? A.—I do not think I understand what you say.

Q.—On one of the rides that you talked of with Mrs. Tilton, either on July 6 or the following Monday, [after a whispered conference with Mr. Tracy,] on one of those two rides, you stated that there was an understanding in pursuance of which Mrs. Tilton was to come to your house? A.—The 6th July.

Q.—Now, will you give what occurred between you and Mrs. Tilton on that occasion?

Mr. Beach—I do not understand that the witness has given any such testimony—that there was any understanding on the road that they should meet at this witness' house, when this witness took her right back to her house.

Mr. Hill—She stated that she took her right back to her house, and there was an understanding that they were to meet again.

Mr. Tracy—At 6 o'clock.

Mr. Hill—Certainly, at 6:30.

Mr. Beach—She has not testified to that.

Mr. Hill—Well, if you don't care to have that conversation given I don't care to read it.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—You stated that on the 11th she came in consequence of what you had said to her on the ride of the 10th? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you say to her, or she to you, which leads you to suppose that it was in consequence of that conversation that she came?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—Ruled out.

Mr. Hill—It seems to me that if it is competent—

Mr. Beach—It is ruled out.

Mr. Hill—Does your Honor propose to hear this suggestion?

The Court—No, Sir; it is too simple and plain to have any argument about it.

Mr. Hill—I desire to know what this witness said.

The Court—No, if you intend to give a conversation between the witness and Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Hill—But my learned friend has asked the witness if this lady did not come in consequence of something that was there said.

Mr. Fullerton—No.

Mr. Hill—That is a conclusion; I want to know on what the conclusion was based.

The Court—I rule the proposition out.

Mr. Hill—Very well; we except. [To the witness]—Mrs. Ovington, I understood you to state, in response to Judge Fullerton, that you were under the impression from what Tilton said that Mrs. Tilton had left home on the morning of the 11th because of the repetition of the piazza conversation to her. Now, did he tell you that his wife had told him that she had had a conversation with you in regard to that, in which the piazza conversation was stated? A.—He did not say that the whole of it had been given.

Q.—Did he say that any part of it had been given to his wife? A.—He said that she was under misapprehension in regard to the conversation.

Q.—How did he know that fact—did he state? A.—I do not remember that he did; I think not.

Mr. Hill—That is all.

The Court (to the witness)—That is all.

TESTIMONY OF SARAH C. D. PUTNAM.

Mrs. Sarah C. D. Putnam was then called, Mr. Beach having gallantly assisted in removing Mrs. Ovington from the stand. After the witness had been duly sworn, she was examined as follows:

By Mr. Shearman—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in Marietta, Ohio.

Q.—What is the name of your husband? A.—W. Putnam.

Q.—You have been married twice, I believe? A.—I have.

Q.—What was the name of your first husband? A.—Isaac M. Diamond.

Q.—When were you married to your first husband? A.—In April, 1839.

Q.—When did he die? A.—He died in December, 1862.

Q.—Was he in poor health for some time previous? A.—He was.

Q.—When did you marry your second husband? A.—In January, 1867.

Q.—Was he living at Marietta then? A.—He was.

Q.—Did you remove from Brooklyn to Marietta? A.—I did.

Q.—How long had you lived in Brooklyn previously to that? A.—At various times. Well, I lived in New-York and Brooklyn since my first marriage, with the exception of some years I lived in Michigan. I made that (Brooklyn and New-York) my home for fifteen or sixteen years before.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I am.

Q.—When did you have their acquaintance? A.—I formed their acquaintance at about two or three months after that marriage in 1855—late Fall or early Winter of the year they were married.

Q.—They were married October, 1855? A.—They were married October, 1855; I have known Mrs. Tilton ever since she was a little girl, as a friend.

Q.—You were acquainted with him before that time? A.—Yes, Sir; my husband's family have been always friends to her—well, since she was very young.

Mr. Shearman (to the jurors)—Can the jury hear?

Several of the Jurors—Not very well.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Were you an intimate acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I became quite intimate in the family, was there a great deal, and after a few years was very intimate; Mrs. Tilton made a friend of me, and I saw a great deal of them.

Q.—Did you exchange visits with them? Did you visit their house and they visit you? A.—On my first acquaintance with them, I was living in South Brooklyn; the first Winter I knew them, the Winter after they were married, I was in very poor health, and anxious to attend Mr. Beecher's church, and the cars did not run there, and I was in the habit of going, for many months, to Mrs. Richards', Mrs. Tilton's mother, on Saturday, and stopping till Monday, so that I might avail myself of the services without the expense of having a carriage.

Q.—You have maintained the acquaintance of Mrs. Tilton down to the present time? A.—I have.

Q.—And how long did you maintain friendship with Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—Acquaintance is meant, I presume.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—How long have you maintained acquaintance with Mr. Tilton? A.—I have maintained acquaintance with Mr. Tilton; I have not spoken with Mr. Tilton for four or five years. I have written and received one or two letters from him.

Q.—When did you have the last correspondence with Mr. Tilton? A.—The last letter I wrote Mr. Tilton was in 1872 from California.

Q.—Will you please describe what you saw of Mrs. Tilton with respect to her attachment to her husband and her children during the entire period of your acquaintance with her? A.—I never saw any wife or mother so unselfishly and utterly devoted to her family as Mrs. Tilton was to hers. I used to feel that her greatest fault was her blind idolatry of her husband.

Q.—Did that continue down to a period later than 1868? A.—I have never seen her when she has not manifested the same.

Q.—Manifested what? A.—She has always manifested it.

Mr. Evarts—When she has not manifested the same.

Mr. Shearman—Have you noticed anything with regard to Mrs. Tilton's treatment of Mr. Tilton's parents or of his brother? A.—She has always been a very devoted, faithful friend, always ministering to them in all ways; I have often been there, when she has put me aside for the time being, because she felt that she must minister to them, and asked me to excuse her.

Q.—Mr. Tilton had a brother who died finally of some infirmities. Do you recollect anything of Mrs. Tilton's treatment of him? A.—I have often seen her in her ministrations to him and her care for his comfort, and I have been very much impressed by it.

Q.—At what time was that? A.—I do not remember, Sir, when he died.

Q.—No, but the time at which you observed this? A.—Often, when I have been there, when I have been a day in the city, spending a day there and visiting her; I spent a week there once when the brother was in the house.

Q.—About what year was it? A.—It was since I was married.

Q.—That is since 1867? A.—Yes, Sir; and I used to see him frequently as a caller, when I simply dropped into the house.

Q.—What was the family habit of Mr. Tilton's family with respect to greeting and visiting; what was the maner in which Mr. and Mrs. Tilton received intimate friends? A.—They were very cordial, and adopted often the Quaker—the Friends'—mode of saying "I am glad to see you;" Mrs. Tilton did particularly, and they used to generally, not only give their hand, but saluted with a kiss—that was to their particular friends; it was the custom of the family to kiss their friends when they met them.

Q.—That was the custom of Mrs. Tilton to kiss gentlemen friends who visited the family, and of Mr. Tilton to kiss the lady friends? A.—Yes, Sir.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Jaffreys, one of the jurors complained of sickness, and had to be led to an open window. The cool air seemed only to partially revive him, however, and at last the Court called one of the court officers and said: "Ask the juror whether he would not wish to adjourn? Tell the juror that I would like to consult his own views about it."

The officer whispered for a moment or two with Mr. Jeffreys and returned saying "he says he will prefer to adjourn."

Mr. Evarts—We might as well adjourn. your Honor. It is the usual time. We ask it out of consideration for the juror. A repetition of the present injury might be more serious.

The jury then retired as usual, but they had scarcely retired when Mr. Evarts said: "I understand the officers do not follow the very judicious instructions you gave them to open the windows and air the room during the recess."

The Court—I think they generally do it.

Mr. Evarts—I am told that they did not to-day.

The Court—I will see that it is done.

The court then adjourned.

JOHN S. MILL ON POLITICAL PARTIES.

On Feb. 5, at a meeting held in Cambridge Hall, Newman street, Mr. George Odger, in the course of an address on the recent speeches of Mr. John Bright, read the following letter as a proof that some of the most eminent men of England favored the representation of the working classes in Parliament:

AVIGNON, Feb. 19, 1870.

DEAR MR. ODGER: Although you have not been successful I congratulate you on the result of the polling in Southwark, as it proves that you have the majority of the Liberal Party with you, and that you have called out an increased amount of political feeling in the borough. It is plain that the Whigs intend to monopolize political power as long as they can without coalescing in any degree with the radicals. The working men are quite right in allowing Tories to get into the House to defeat this exclusive policy of the Whigs, and may do it without sacrificing any principle. The working men's policy is to insist upon their own representatives, and in default of success, to permit Tories to be sent into the House until the Whig majority is seriously threatened, when, of course, the Whigs will be happy to compromise, and allow a few working men's representatives in the House; but they have shown clearly that they will not do this until they see that they shall be obliged to do it, or give up place and power to the Tories. I am, my dear Mr. Odger, yours, very truly,

J. S. MILL.

THE NORTH GERMAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in a military review of the past year, says: "The North German system of 1871 has in all essential points been applied to the German Empire. Russia has adopted a military system which, by subjecting all classes of the nation to service, will give not only a numerical increase of strength, but a considerable improvement in quality. France has completed the framing of important organic institutions, and, contrary to expectation, has effected the complete incorporation of the yearly recruiting contingent of 151,000 men into the army and begun the organization of its Territorial Army. In Austria, the system established in 1867-8 has, for the first time, effected the conversion of the men trained in the army reserves into the Landwehr. Italy, in the carrying out of its system of 1873, has organized its municipal and territorial militia according to new and advanced principles, and England, though striving desperately against the adoption of personal and obligatory service, has reorganized its European forces, deferring only the regulation of the new formation of the volunteer corps for subsequent decision. Taking the figures which the great military powers, under the reforms and innovations of the past year, place in their lists, we find that Germany has an active army of about 888,000 men; Russia, 700,000, exclusive of the reserves, Caucasus, and Asiatic troops, but inclusive of the Don Cossack force; France, 636,000; Austria, 562,000; Italy, 340,000, and England, including the militia, but not the volunteers, 280,000, of whom about 94,000 are stationed out of the country. As to the forces available for the defense of the country, Germany with its Landsturm formation could muster about 205,000 men, including officers; France, the new law being retrospective, has a territorial army of about 800,000 men who have served in the ranks, while Russia, in the course of time, will have a similar increase of force."

SENATORIAL CAUCUSES.

THEIR POWER AND INTENTION — CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SENATOR SPRAGUE AND ACTING VICE PRESIDENT ANTHONY —WITH A BRIEF ALLUSION TO FINANCE.

From the Providence Journal, March 2.

It has been made public that Hon. William Sprague has addressed a communication to the Republican Senators, in caucus, announcing his withdrawal from their organization, and giving his reasons for doing so. As the communication is calculated to strengthen some very erroneous reports which have obtained circulation, touching the proceedings and the purposes of the Republican caucus, it seems proper now that the communication of Senator Sprague should be published and the reply that was made to it:

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S LETTER.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Senate Republican Caucus:

The doctrine announced in your meeting Saturday leaves me no option but to withdraw from your organization. The doctrine is this: A Senator must submit his private convictions on public questions, and repudiate his past political acts when a majority vote of the caucus antagonizes them. Direct words to express the above were not employed, but the answer given was to this effect, that he who does not vote in the Senate, as the caucus votes in secret, will thereafter hold different relations with his associate members of the caucus from those he theretofore enjoyed. Perhaps such an answer signifies more than if more direct terms were employed. I cannot assent to this doctrine, even if I did not oppose the measure that called it out. To enforce this doctrine, the old Democratic caucus action was alluded to. I do not mean to employ one hard word in this connection. Democratic discipline was effected by the strong arm of the slave power. Has there crept into the Republican organization a power differing in form, the same in substance, that feels strong enough to enforce similar party discipline? The slave power was more highly materialized, and therefore more readily observed than the money power which dictated the currency resolutions in Saturday's caucus. This power, unsubordinated and unregulated as it now is, is like a man who allows his passions loose rein, without control. Regulated and subordinated, indispensable to a developing character; supreme and unregulated in its action, the passions are destructive to character. Specie payments is a disguise as it were of the money power, the same as the man who hides the excessive action of his passions from the public eye. Finance, to the outward life of man, is what his passions are to his inner life. The recent defeat of the Republican Party comes not from depressed business so much as the growing conviction that the supreme, unregulated money power has gained possession of Congress and of the party organization. No better evidence of the truth of this need be sought, beyond the currency resolution of Saturday. The Democratic Party organization is now, as before 1861, under control of the same money power, and this power has become absolutely indifferent whether the Republican Party or the Democratic Party control the Government. The Hartford Convention, that left a foul blot on New-England's record and cursed the party that sustained Washington, was engineered by the unregulated money power. Our recent war with slavery was one of the greatest successes arising from unregulated money power. The greenback is the only element that keeps this power somewhat in abeyance, without further regulating it. The greenback must be formed into a permanent institution, having no forced relation with coin. On the greenback, as a basis thus situated, and the whole body of the money power in the country receiving direction and regulation as provided in the machinery of the German or Prussian and English systems, you can prevent further wars (otherwise inevitable) and hold control of the Government to the Republican Party. Otherwise, your fate and that of the Republican Party will be that of the actors who engineered the Hartford Convention, as well as those who brought the country into a condition that made the slave war inevitable. I ask pardon of the caucus for the length of this communication, and hereby respectfully withdraw from membership with it. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
United States Senator from Rhode Island.

THE REPLY IN BEHALF OF THE CAUCUS.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 26, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Your communication dated Washington, Dec. 24, addressed to the Republican caucus of the Senate, was read before that body at the last meeting, and I was instructed to reply to it, in order to correct the singular misapprehension into which you have fallen, touching the purpose and character of our meetings. This misapprehension is the more remarkable, inasmuch as you have been accustomed to meet with us for nearly twelve years, and in all that time, and as long before as my information goes, the practice of the caucus has been precisely the reverse of that which you assign as the reason for withdrawing from it; and it happens that this practice was distinctly affirmed, and, without a dissenting voice, recognized as the rule of the caucus, at the meeting to which you refer.

Your communication informs us that you feel compelled to withdraw from the caucus because:

"A Senator must submit his private convictions on public questions, and repudiate his past political acts when a majority vote of the caucus antagonizes them. Direct words to express the above were not employed, but the answer given was to the effect that he who does not vote in the Senate as the caucus vote in secret, will thereafter hold different relations with his associate members of the caucus from those he theretofore enjoyed."

I must beg to correct your recollection, which is singularly at fault. "Direct words" were employed. The precise question was raised, and the answer was the exact reverse of what you understood it to be. One of the new Senators inquired if a Senator who voted in the caucus against the bill under consideration would be expected to vote for it in the Senate, in case the caucus should adopt it. The immediate answer from several voices was "no." The Senator who had charge of the bill explained that it was not, and never had been, the practice of the caucus to require the subordination of individual opinion to that of the majority, or to assert any right over private judgment. He further stated that in frequent instances, Republican Senators had voted in the Senate against measures that had received a majority in the caucus, and had not thereby, in any degree, affected their standing in the party or the respect and confidence of their associates. The presiding officer then repeated this, and enlarged upon it, and explained what was well understood by the older Senators, and what he had supposed was understood by every one, that the caucus was for mutual consultation, for comparison of opinions, for endeavoring to unite upon the same means those who agreed upon the same general end; that no Senator was expected to surrender his convictions upon matters of principle, or even his judgment upon matters of expediency; that each Senator must judge for himself what weight he would concede to the collected opinions of his associates.

After it was manifest that the bill would receive the assent of a majority of the caucus, several Senators expressed a doubt if they should vote for it in the Senate, and it was not suggested that their dissent would affect their relations with their associates. It might be added that you have afforded a marked illustration of the freedom which prevailed on one side, and the toleration on the other, when, notwithstanding your course in the Presidential election, you came into the caucus, and whatever surprise was felt, no question was raised of your right there, but your appearance was accepted as the evidence that you had returned to your former political associations.

It is evident that you did not give to the proceedings of the caucus that careful attention and clear judgment which you are accustomed to bring to the deliberations in which you participate. A moment's reflection will show you that you could not have regarded yourself as bound by the vote of the caucus; for you remained and voted on the final question, you gave no notice of dissent, other than your vote; and you voted in the Senate not only against the bill but against taking it up. This you had clearly the right to do; nor, so far as I know, has that right been questioned, other than in your communication; nor can I do you the injustice to accept your self-accusing argument, which would pervert to a breach of faith the exercise of a plain right.

While we regret that you have withdrawn the benefit of your counsels from our future deliberations, we perceive that the causes which separates you from us are purely imaginary; for the caucus has in no respect presumed to exercise that power over private judgment of which you complain.

Touching the portion of your communication which treats of the difficult subject of finance and of its relation to human passions and to the outward and the inner life of man, I am not instructed to make reply. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. ANTHONY.

To Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The memoranda from the General Agent's office for the month of February have just been received. The following is a synopsis: Discharged Convict Department—Total number of new applicants, 128; number furnished with employment in the City, 26; with employment in the country, 12; forwarded out of the City to home or friends, 22; provided with temporary board and lodgings, 78; with temporary lodgings, 85; with clothing, shoes, &c., 21; with tools, 5; aided with money, 144; prisoners' families relieved, 8; sent to hospitals, 3. Detention Department—Number of prisoners visited and conversed with, 217; counseled and aided, 29; cases investigated, 20; prisoners defended in courts, 7; discharged upon recommendation of Agent, 4; whose fines were remitted upon recommendation of Agent, 3; whose bail was reduced upon application of Agent, 1; complaints withdrawn upon application of Agent, 7. Number of books, magazines, &c., distributed in prisons, 856; volumes added to Blackwell's Island Penitentiary Library, 112.

A COSTLY PARTNERSHIP.

A PRIVATE LOSS OF $400,000 ATTRIBUTED TO THE FIRM.

MR. BENJAMIN F. ALLEN SEEKS RELIEF FOR THE ACTS OF HIS PARTNERS—AN INSURANCE COMPANY AND BANKS CHARGED WITH FRAUDULENT COLLUSION—HOW THE COOK COUNTY BANK IS INVOLVED.

In 1872 Mr. Benjamin F. Allen, William A. Stephens, and Herman Blennerhassett formed a general banking and commission partnership in this City, under the firm name of Allen, Stephens & Co. Stephens and Blennerhassett took sole charge of the firm's business and books, they residing here and Allen in Chicago. Allen yesterday filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court, seeking relief for alleged fraudulent acts of his partners, in collusion with certain banks of this City and the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. The bill alleges that his partners, by a fraudulent system of accounts, have cheated him out of his due share of the proceeds of the business, and that, contrary to original agreements, they have engaged in speculations with the firm's money outside of the regular course of their business on their own private account. That in May, 1874, they purchased an interest in the "Mono Mine," in Utah, giving for it $400,000 of the firm's money, through an arrangement with S. H. White, Vice President and Treasurer of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and that they subsequently received from White's company, $150,000 for a proportional share of the interest purchased by them; that the interest purchased in the mine having proved worthless, plaintiff's partners pretended that it was made on account of all the partners, and required Allen to bear his proportion of loss of the speculation; that the drawing out of the $400,000 greatly crippled the firm, and that it was represented to Allen by Blennerhassett, in August, 1874, that it was absolutely necessary that the firm should secure the sum of $250,000, and that the Charter Oak Company would, rather than have it made public that its Vice President and Treasurer had used $150,000 of its funds, loan $500,000 upon such securities as Allen could furnish from the sale of property belonging to him in Iowa, and procure in settlement of debts due to him; that Allen, White, and Blennerhassett consulted in relation to this matter, resulting in Allen agreeing to endeavor to get and forward the securities, White agreeing to advance upon them as fast as received to the extent of $500,000; that between Allen, Stephens, and Blennerhassett it was thereafter agreed that $250,000 of the $500,000 should go directly to Allen, and that the other $250,000 should be deposited with the firm, to the credit of Allen; that, in pursuance of this agreement, Allen obtained and sent to his partners securities to the value of $400,000, upon which and the credit of Allen, as Allen is informed and believes, the Charter Oak Company issued its paper to the amount of $450,000, and delivered it to Allen's partners, to be sold and negotiated by them, the proceeds to go to the firm, and be credited to Allen; that the partners sold or negotiated most of the paper, but kept the avails, crediting none to Allen; that at this time Allen was President and Chief Manager of the Cook County National Bank, of Chicago, and was, in October, 1874, embarrassed and unable to pay his debts, the bank also being insolvent, and the partners of Allen being well aware of these facts; that in January last the bank closed, and on the 1st of February was placed in the hands of Augustus H. Burley, as Receiver. That the securities of the bank should have been equally distributed among its creditors according to their respective claims; that, prior to Feb. 6, 1875, the American Exchange National Bank had advanced, nominally to plaintiff's firm, but really to Stephens and Blennerhassett, a large amount of money, at the request of White or other officers of the Charter Oak Company, receiving a promise from White of repayment; that the Continental National Bank and the Dry Goods Bank also advanced, nominally to plaintiff's firm, but in reality to his partners, large sums of money, and about Feb. 12, 1875, after the American Exchange, Continental, and Dry Goods Banks knew of the insolvency of the Cook County Bank, and that the firm of plaintiff was insolvent, the first three mentioned banks agreed, in case plaintiff's partners should turn over to the American Exchange Bank, to be held by it as security for moneys then due to said banks from plaintiff's firm, and for what should thereafter be advanced to plaintiff's partners under said agreement, all the securities and property in the possession of plaintiff's partners, they, the banks, would advance to plaintiff's partners, in proportion to the indebtedness of the firm held by each of them, an amount sufficient to enable plaintiff's partners to carry on their business; that, in pursuance of this agreement, plaintiff's partners fraudulently turned over to the American Exchange Bank the securities mentioned belonging to Allen, and all the Cook County Bank securities in their possession; that on Nov. 21, 1874, Allen sent to his partners twenty notes of $5,000 each, signed by B. T. Murphy & Co., of Chicago, to be sold by them on commission, the proceeds to be sent to Murphy & Co., through the Cook County Bank, the partners, in case of failure to sell the notes, to return them to Murphy & Co.; that they did not then sell the notes, and either now have them in possession or have fraudulently disposed of them; that, as a member of his own firm, plaintiff is liable to Murphy & Co. for these notes, and that, as a member of the firm of Murphy & Co., he is interested in the notes, and has a right to call upon Stephens and Blennerhassett for an accounting of the same; that in April, 1874, T. S. Dobbins, President of the Chicago and Pacific Railroad, made and delivered to the Cook County Bank five notes for $10,000 each, giving as collateral security for four of the notes eighty $1,000 bonds of his road; that these bonds were placed by Allen in his partners' possession for safe keeping; that in November, 1874, three of the notes were given up, and six notes of $5,000 each, made by Dobbins individually, substituted in their place; that in the same month four of these notes were indorsed by the Cook County Bank and delivered to the New-York State Loan and Trust Company as collaterals on an indebtedness of that bank; that plaintiff's partners now have the eighty $1,000 bonds, or have fraudulently disposed of them, knowing all the facts in regard to them; that in April, 1874, the firm of Bowen Brothers, of Chicago, obtained a call loan of the Cook County Bank of $15,000, depositing as collateral 200 shares of the Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock Company; that the note for the $15,000 is now in possession of the Receiver of the Cook County Bank, who delivered the stock to plaintiff's partners, who received it, well knowing that it belonged to Bowen Brothers, and was only collateral for the loan; that plaintiff's partners, on Feb. 12, 1875, turned over to the American Exchange Bank the stock of Dobbins, Bowen Brothers, and Murphy & Co.'s notes, as collateral security, under the agreement made between plaintiff's partners and the American Exchange, Continental, and Dry Goods Banks, and that these banks are chargeable with notice of all the facts hereinbefore set forth, and acquired no right, title, or interest in these stocks or notes; that on Feb. 19, 1875, plaintiff's partners, without his consent, declared the copartnership ended, and began doing business under the name of W. A. Stephens & Co., and took and now hold possession of all the property of the original firm, refusing to acknowledge any claims of plaintiff as copartner.

The petition of the bill is that plaintiff's partners and the American, Exchange, Continental, and Dry Goods Banks may be compelled to make full, true, and direct answers relating to all the questions raised; that the partners make an accounting, and that the partnership be dissolved; that the stock of Bowen Brothers be delivered to them on their payment of the note to the legal holder; that the eighty $1,000 bonds of the Chicago and Pacific Railroad Company, given by Dobbins, be surrendered to him upon the payment of the note to the legal holder; that, in the meantime, an injunction be issued restraining plaintiff's partners from drawing, making, indorsing, or negotiating any note, draft, bill, or other security whatever for or on account of the copartnership, and from using its funds, and that the American Exchange Bank be restrained from disposing of or permitting to pass from its possession the notes and securities deposited with it on Feb. 12, 1875.

The defendants have been subpœnaed to file appearances on the first Monday in April.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Statement of the amount of warrants drawn against the City Treasury in January and February; also a comparative statement of the City debt, as represented in stocks and bonds, as of Dec. 31, 1874, and Feb. 27, 1875, together with a statement of and for what purpose stocks have been issued:

	In January.	In February.
Warrants drawn payable from taxation	$1,937,358 58	$1,784,589 76
New works and improvements, payable from issue of bonds	655,374 87	461,163 01
Special and trust accounts	2,459,039 10	703,846 38
Total amount of warrants drawn in February		$2,949,599 15
Add amount drawn in January		5,051,772 55
Total amount of warrants drawn in 1875 to date		$8,001,371 70
City Debt, as represented in stocks and bonds—		
Dec. 31, 1874		$114,979,969 97
Jan. 30, 1875		115,482,274 82
Feb. 27, 1875		116,509,911 29
Cash in Treasury		224,679 30
Cash in sinking funds		494,752 01

Stocks and bonds have been issued in 1875 for the following purposes:

Croton water	$120,000 00
Street improvements	350,000 00
Sewer repairs	12,000 00
City parks improvements	115,000 00
Museum of Art and Natural History buildings	22,000 00
Improvement Third avenue, Twenty-third Ward	11,000 00
Docks and slips	175,000 00
Third District Court-house	8,000 00
Old claims and judgments	88,000 00
Revenue bonds, 1874	1,400,000 00
Revenue bonds, 1875	1,950,000 00
Total amount bonds issued 1875 to date	$4,196,000 00

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—WALKING MATCH between Messrs. E. P. Weston and J. R. Judd.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of MR. WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

There seems to be nothing wanting but a change in the weather to bring about that revival in trade for which all our business men have long been sighing. The general conditions of the time are favorable enough. Old stocks in the hands of country dealers must be getting pretty low, and a week of sunshine would set most people to the work of touching up their houses and replenishing their wardrobes. The demand for houses and real estate would certainly become more brisk. The stock-market is rising, and, however much we may sometimes abuse the stock-market, it is generally an unfailing barometer of the state of trade. Congress will adjourn to-day, and there are no very disquieting political events in the immediate future—at least none that can be foreseen. There is evidently to be a determined push made this Spring to increase our trade with the Pacific Coast, and to develop the immense riches of the territory lying between the Missouri River and the Western sea-board, which is at least one good result of the Pacific Mail Company scandal. An amalgamation has been concluded between that corporation and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the new managers seem bent on working up the trade with the utmost energy. Altogether the prospects have not been so good for months past as they are to-day—barring the appalling weather. But even that cannot last forever, and, before another fortnight is over, we hope to be able to congratulate all classes of our readers on a recovery in general business, which will effectually dispel the last remaining clouds left by the panic.

From the opening of the morning session of the House yesterday, the discussion and passage of bills appear to have proceeded amid "great noise and confusion," due to the "tremendous pressure of business." At one point the turmoil became so great that Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, reminded the Speaker *pro tem.* that the House did not know what it was doing. It was ruled that the point was well taken. The question then under discussion was the conference report on a bill for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories. It was declared by Messrs. HOLMAN and WILSON that the bill was a fraud on the House as well as on the country. It appeared, however, that the conference report was unanimous in favor of the bill, and it was accordingly passed. The Deficiency bill was also passed "amid noise and confusion."

Probably the least creditable piece of business transacted in the House yesterday was the indorsement of the work of the Conference Committee on the Postal Appropriation bill. On Tuesday the House had by a most unmistakable majority accepted the Senate amendment, which partially restores the franking privilege. As finally adjusted by the Conference Committee the bill revives the franking privilege "in all respects, with the exception of the correspondence of members." Whether its operation can be so managed as to prevent the transmission of Congressmen's dirty linen through the mails remains to be seen. The revival of the privilege as to printed documents and the *Congressional Record* terminates on Dec. 1, but the Democrats will have too much use for the free mail delivery of their political manifestoes after that date to neglect the chance of making the revival permanent. In regard to the transmission of seeds and reports from the Department of Agriculture the franking privilege has been permanently restored.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, moved, and Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, seconded, a vote of thanks to Speaker BLAINE, "for the impartiality, efficiency, and distinguished ability with which he has discharged the trying and arduous duties of his office during the Forty-third Congress." In the case of Mr. BLAINE this is something more than a merely formal testimonial. Probably never since the great "reconstruction" debates has a Speaker of the House of Representatives had to face so many delicate and difficult emergencies as have confronted Mr. BLAINE during the session now about to close. His conduct in the chair has compelled universal respect, and fewer exceptions have been taken to his rulings than have ever been recorded during a period of similarly excited party feeling. Certainly not the least of the losses to the business of legislation which attend the transference of political power in the House will be the impossibility of finding a Speaker of the ability, courage, and honesty of Mr. BLAINE to preside over the lower branch of the next Congress.

It will be remembered that the Senate, before passing the House bills admitting Colorado and New-Mexico as States, inserted amendments relating to the time of holding the first elections. The bills accordingly went back to the House for concurrence. It seemed impossible to reach them in the regular order, and a motion to suspend the rules and take them from the table was defeated for want of the requisite two-thirds vote. A further motion made by Mr. BUTLER with the view of getting these bills passed by a simple majority vote was also defeated for want of the necessary two-thirds. Finally, however, the bills were reached, and the bill admitting Colorado was passed by a vote of 164 to 76. The New-Mexico bill was sustained by 154 yeas to 87 nays, but in default of a two-thirds vote, was rejected.

In the Senate, a number of amendments were inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was finally read a third time and passed. The bill now goes to the House for concurrence, and will be remitted to a conference committee. Its final passage before the adjournment of Congress is hardly doubtful, so that the chief remaining reason for calling an extra session is likely to be got out of the way. Among other salutary amendments to the bill, the Senate struck out Mr. BUTLER's little item designed to facilitate the prosecution of suits to regain for the United States possession of the Panoche Grande Rancho, better known as the subject of the McGarrahan claim. The appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase of the Stevens Battery was also stricken out by the Senate.

The Senate treatment of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill has been distinguished by an extraordinary amount of liberality. Capt. EADS' great scheme for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River was sustained by a contingent appropriation of five millions of dollars, while additional grants to the Mississippi levees, the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement, and other projects for the improvement of internal water routes, raised the total of appropriations made or contemplated to some fifteen millions of dollars. There is certainly ample room in this bill for the pruning knife of a conference committee.

Two new members were admitted to the Forty-third Congress some fifteen hours before the close of its legal term. The one was Mr. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, who contested the old claim of Mr. PINCHBACK to have been elected Congressman at Large for Louisiana, and the other was Mr. EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, who claimed the seat for the first Louisiana District, which has been occupied, though hardly adorned, by Mr. SYPHER. Mr. LAWRENCE, who is one the largest planters of Louisiana, and a man fairly representative of the best class of men of property in that State, took the iron-clad oath and entered upon the duties from which he will be very shortly released. These acts of justice are certainly very tardy, though they come in time to enable the successful contestants to draw their two years' salary.

THE SENATE ON THE REVENUE BILL.

At a late hour on Tuesday night, the Senate by the very close and light vote of 29 to 27 passed the Revenue bill as it came from the House. The signature of the President makes the bill a law, and our business men now enter upon a period in which the taxes upon many important articles are considerably varied. The new law is expected to bring to the Treasury some $31,500,000 distributed in the following manner over the commodities embraced in it: Whisky, on which the tax is advanced from fifty to seventy cents, $12,000,000; Tobacco, which is advanced from twenty to twenty-four cents per pound, $4,000,000; cigars and cigarettes, as to which the advance is from $5 to $6 on the one, and from $2 60 to $2 75 on the other, about $2,000,000; sugar and molasses, advanced twenty-five per cent. of the present duties, $7,500,000; and the various imports, (principally cotton, wool, and metals, and their manufactures,) $6,000,000. These are the figures given by Mr. MORRILL, who had the bill in charge in the Senate. They are probably as much to be relied on as any of the various and conflicting estimates that have been made.

The bill encountered considerable opposition in the Senate, and especially from Mr. SHERMAN, whose position as Chairman of the Finance Committee enabled him to very nearly defeat the bill. Some of Mr. SHERMAN's objections to the bill were strong, and some of them were not so strong as to give Mr. MORRILL much trouble in answering them. The Senator from Ohio contended, and justly, that the bill ought to have come to the Senate much sooner, and that it was contrary to the intent of the Constitution and injurious to the interests of the country that the Senate should be practically deprived of all voice in a measure of such importance, except to give a naked and unqualified yes or no to the House. Under the circumstances, he did not feel disposed to vote for the bill. He did not believe the necessity for it to be as pressing as was generally supposed. We confess to some sympathy with the Senator in the difficulty he has experienced in getting at a clear idea of the actual condition and probable needs of the Treasury. It is certainly not necessarily a thing for which Mr. BRISTOW can be blamed that his estimate in November should be rendered practically useless to rest calculations upon in March. He is not a prophet, and could not have foreseen the changes in the revenue that have taken place. But it remains true that, considering the course of the revenue since the panic, it is impossible to say that the present lapse may not be more than made up during the next fiscal year. In that case we shall have a surplus to dispose of at the next long session of Congress, and we may be sure that both parties will be ready to take another turn at tinkering the taxes. Thus we are obliged to face the possibility of some changes, and it is these continual changes that cause our tariff to exercise a disturbing influence on trade. They also make all calculations as to the revenue uncertain, and add indefinitely to the difficulties and complexities of administering the Government.

For our own parts, we have felt from the first that the main justification for the new bill lay in the obvious necessity of protecting the sinking fund. When Mr. BRISTOW announced his intention of maintaining that, whatever else might suffer, we confess that we were not unwilling to see the Administration left a little pinched. There is an old maxim that "necessity is the mother of invention." It is certainly the foster-mother of economy, and that healthy virtue never thrives so well as under the stimulus of a limited income. We believe that if the Administration had been driven to it, it might have got along during the coming year with such revenues as existing taxes would have yielded without real inconvenience to the country. Some of the most careful Republicans in the Senate were of the same opinion, and the bill finally passed almost by the mercy of its opponents rather than by the strength of its friends. The latter pleaded, in the language of Mr. MORRILL, that the Government should not be left "on the ragged edge of despair," and this last pathetic touch seems to have been too much for the feelings of those Republicans who opposed the bill.

In one respect, however, the bill must be regarded as a great advantage to the country. It will, in all probability, make it much easier than it otherwise would have been for the Secretary of the Treasury to observe with scrupulous fidelity the obligation to sustain the sinking fund. The Democrats, we may be sure, will lose no opportunity to assail that fund. Mr. THURMAN, who is as good a friend to the public credit as a Democrat can be, found it very easy to see excuses for evading the law on this point in his speech of Monday. Mr. BOGY, who is a bad friend to the public credit, as most Democrats are, announced his belief that the requirement to pay duties in coin only "is not an obligation between us and the bondholders." Every time that a Democrat approaches this class of subjects we are sure to have some suggestion dangerous to the solemn faith of the nation. We are glad, therefore, of everything that tends to place that faith beyond the reach of any assault from that quarter. This the new tax bill serves in some measure to accomplish.

SOME FACTS FOR GOV. TILDEN.

It may be assumed, from the length of time which Gov. TILDEN is taking to reach a decision in the case of the Fire Commissioners, that he intends to act upon its merits, and not consent to their removal unless it shall seem to be demanded by the public interests. For this reason we feel compelled to furnish him with some facts which may reach him outside the official channels, but are not for that reason of any less value. But, before coming to the especial story we have in hand, it may not be amiss to call the particular attention of the Governor to some matters which are doubtless already in his possession from official sources. By careful attention to all the documents in his possession, he will find that the record of the present Fire Commissioners is greatly in their favor when compared with that of their predecessors, or even with their own when contrasted with that of their first year of official existence.

They took office in May, 1873, and at the end of the year it was found that there had been 1,470 fires, involving a loss of $4,022,640. The next year, during which they were for the first time continuously in control of the department, there were 1,355 fires, but the losses reached only the extraordinarily small sum of $1,430,306, which is far less than that of any year since 1866, when accurate accounts were for the first time begun to be kept. The result of this was an immediate and great benefit to our citizens, for the insurance companies made at once a large reduction in their rates. That their confidence in the present management of the Fire Department was not misplaced is fully proved by the statistics of the two completed months of the present year, which show a reduction of forty-eight per cent. in losses, when compared with those of the previous year. The Governor ought to be careful to have all the facts concerning the origin of any warfare upon officials who are able to show these results of their work, and we are glad that it is within our power to give him some aid in this direction.

The Governor is doubtless aware that the persecution of the Fire Commissioners originated with the resolution of inquiry pressed through the Board of Aldermen by Mr. JOHN REILLY, but he does not know the motives in which this resolution had its birth, and we can supply the needed information. Among the first acts of the present Commissioners was to appoint a fireman at the urgent request of Mr. REILLY. It afterward appeared that this appointee was a relative of the Alderman, specially imported from Ireland for the purpose of being quartered upon the public service in some capacity, and that instead of being only thirty years, as he swore, he had already reached the decrepitude of old age. At that time the Commissioners had not adopted the sensible rule—which they have ever since enforced—of rigidly examining every applicant, and it therefore happened that REILLY's man got upon the force. His career as a fireman was short and, although singular, was quite entertaining to any one who had no property to be burned up. After he had been put to much trouble in consequence of his inability to make the several dealers understand what he wanted when he was procuring the required apparel for "the min which quinch fires," he was attached to a company.

On the occasion of the first alarm of fire after his incumbency he met with his great difficulty. It was his utter inability to determine whether the bridle belonged to the head or the tail of the tender-horse. Finally he decided in favor of the latter, and proceeded to execute his idea, to the intense disgust of the sagacious animal, which was impatient to be about its business and get to the fire without delay. After some minutes had been lost by this Handy-Andy performance of REILLY's man, matters were made right, and the tender rushed down the street with the gentleman having crude ideas concerning horses and harness following after as fast as the infirmities of age would permit, calling frantically for the driver to take him "aboord." After these exploits, the Captain of the company took the gentleman from Ireland in hand, and carefully "coached" him for ten days, but could teach him nothing, and at the end of that time reported him as an incapable. He was then summoned before the Commissioners, who saw at a glance that he was far beyond the age of active service, and they did their duty at once by dismissing him from the department without ceremony.

The wrath of Alderman REILLY at this summary treatment of his relative was unbounded. He instantly became aware that there was something exceedingly rotten in the management of the Fire Department, and he began that crusade against it which culminated in the passage of the resolution of inquiry. This measure had the desired effect, for the inquiry was committed to Commissioner HOWE, who, never having been able to understand his own accounts, when he was in business, could not be expected to become conversant with those of the Fire Commissioners. He was, therefore, able to make a report which induced some innocent people to suppose there was something wrong in the Fire Department. These are the real facts in this case, and Gov. TILDEN should inwardly reflect upon them.

WEATHER AND CONVERSATION.

The weather since early in January has formed even more prominently than usual one of the great staples of conversation. Seldom have the persons whose remarks in company are mostly confined to the subject of meteorology had more to say. And, indeed, the people who commonly take little interest in the ordinary discussions about atmospheric phenomena, and are disposed to consider them as rather a bore, have of late felt it incumbent on themselves to devote to these topics an unwonted amount of remark and attention.

Whatever may be said in regard to the comforts or discomforts of our changeable climate, it certainly possesses one great advantage. As a theme of conversation, it has in no part of the world any superior. An equable temperature like that of the Sandwich Islands, or some parts of California, may be agreeable on certain accounts; but it is sad to reflect on what must be the sufferings of the inhabitants for want of something to talk about. Even here, and even during a period so favorable to sociability as the past Winter, there is sometimes a degree of uniformity in the weather which occasions considerable difficulty in starting a conversation. After having heard the remark that "it is a terribly cold day," and that "we have not had so severe a Winter for many years, if ever before," repeated forty or fifty times a week for five or six weeks, the interest at first taken by the auditor in the observation naturally begins slightly to flag. Still, with the snow-storms, and the ice in the harbor and rivers, and the condition of the streets, we get along admirably.

The establishment of the Government weather signals and reports was a disastrous blow to social intercourse. Before the days of that unhappy innovation, whenever friend met friend a discussion of from five to fifty minutes in regard to what the weather was going to be during the next twenty-four hours was sure to follow. In the present degenerate state of affairs, all this is done away with, and observations on the subject are usually limited to an ineffectual attempt on the part of each individual to get off the opinion of "Old Probabilities" in a manner which would indicate that it had originated in his own brain. Formerly—and it is melancholy to reflect upon how brief a period has elapsed since those delightful days of primitive simplicity—there was a class of men, wise of countenance and important of demeanor, whose principal business appeared to be the utterance of meteorological predictions, and whose consequence was in nowise diminished in their own eyes, or those of their neighbors, by the circumstance that in a majority of cases their prognostications turned out to be wrong. This class has now been scattered, like old-fashioned stage-drivers vanishing before a railroad, and the place they filled in society has not been supplied. The "Office of the Chief Signal Officer," at Washington, is a good thing in its way, no doubt; so are railroads. But in a social point of view, the quiet, modest-looking man that controls the movements of the engine bears no comparison with the monarch of the post-coach box.

But, notwithstanding the diminution of conversational opportunities occasioned by the innovations of "Probabilities," the weather still retains its former prominence as a means of promoting sociability. We are glad that it does. Any innocent subject with which a conversation may be started is valuable, no matter how much or how little the information obtained or given by it may be worth. We are getting too much in the habit, when strangers or those slightly acquainted meet, of looking and acting as if each one expected the other to pick his pocket. To be sure, financial misfortunes of that sort do sometimes occur from imprudent sociability with strangers, and should, therefore, be properly guarded against. But, making due allowance for this, there is no need of people who accidentally meet being so much afraid of speaking to one another as is often the case. The proper medium in regard to such matters is, we know, very difficult to define; but the tendency to the kind of reserve of which we are speaking has, we think, been of late years increasing; and it may, at least, be seriously questioned whether in great numbers of instances it is not carried much too far.

TREASURE-SEEKERS.

Nothing sells more readily than a quack's receipt for making a fortune. So many thousands of people are afflicted with an an excess of credulity that dupes may be found in any part of the world, and in all ranks of society. The servant-girl pays her hard-earned money to the fortune-teller, who mysteriously informs her of pots of gold buried in cellars, or of old and long-forgotten wills which may suddenly be discovered. The society-lady listens to the stock-broker, who paints, in glowing colors, the value of certain parchments, elaborately adorned with illuminated text, and who induces her to waste her money by investing in them. The negro magician with his divining-wand, and his barbaric formulas, drives a prosperous trade in Southern villages, persuading hundreds of believers to dig for treasure at the points which he indicates, and decamping before they discover that his predictions are untrue. Half a dozen acute land-owners cunningly "prepare" a worthless tract by scattering precious metals here and there within its limits. They then sell it to fortune-hunters, who do not even take the trouble to investigate, but buy it because it is reported valuable. The sensational account of a new "diamond field," or the opening of gold mines in some hitherto unknown country, will induce hundreds of families to face ruin by selling all that they have and hastening to seek the treasure. In pursuit of a phantom they waste the skill and energy, which, if exercised at home, would place them in easy circumstances.

The confiding farmers of Missouri who listened to the seductive voice of the "Claim Agent" some time since have just received a severe lesson, which will doubtless convince them of the folly of trusting in those who have receipts for sudden riches. These amiable rustics have cherished, ever since the "surrender," a vivid remembrance of their losses during the war; and when the claim agent, with insidious smile and honeyed tongue, came among them and whispered that the Government could be made to pay all "claims arising out of the late conflict," and that it might be well to report the amount in round numbers, he found them eager to listen. The claims grew from hundreds to thousands, and then to millions of dollars. The agent demanded fees in hard cash, and in large sums, from the rustics, who willingly gave whatever was asked, and inwardly rejoiced as they fancied that the people of the United States would be forced to pay them three and four times over. But the bright dream came to a sudden end. After the agents had gleaned their harvest and departed, the rustics were informed that their claims were rejected by their Senators and Representatives in Washington, and that the millions of dollars which those claims represented would never be officially registered in any United States office, except the Auditor's, beyond which they would never get.

The sad fate of certain Nevada miners who neglected their honest labors in a paying silver mine to go in search of mythical money, furnishes an admirable example of the foolishness of listening to tales of "treasure-trove." Certain of them being recently engaged in a "little unpleasantness," one of the number was so grievously wounded, that he was constrained to die with his boots on; but, before drawing his last breath, he told them a wonderful story. Once upon a time, he said, he had committed a robbery, and had buried the money—an immense sum in gold—in a wild corner of a remote valley, which few even of the prowling miners had ever visited. He accurately described the place; and the miners were in such haste to go in search of it that they did not wait to bury the unfortunate man who had told them the secret. They left their mining claim and wandered into the valley, many days' journey, to the spot where the supposed treasure lay. Before they reached it, however, they were shut in by a blinding snow-storm, and it was not until after twenty days of terrible suffering and privation that they succeeded in returning to their claim, to find it occupied by strangers, and to learn from persons who had recognized the dead man that he had never been in the valley mentioned, had never committed a robbery, and had simply, with his last breath, avenged himself on his fellows for playfully killing him, by sending them on a fool's errand.

In the mountains of Peru when the Spaniards ruled the country, says an ancient and dubious chronicle, there was once a small but famous city named San Gaban. Thither the Indians, compelled to pay tribute to the Spanish monarch, annually brought little clay pots filled with gold dust, which came from some far-away mines, to which no savage could ever be induced to guide the soldiery. As the years went by, San Gaban became one of the most remarkable treasuries in the world. Every year the Spanish authorities issued decrees commanding the Indians to bring larger quantities of gold dust, until one day, when the measure of tyranny was full, the savages fell on San Gaban, and left not a Spaniard alive, nor one stone above another. For a whole lifetime thereafter no Spanish troops ventured into these mountains, and San Gaban was at last considered a half-forgotten myth. But to-day some adventurous Spaniards are equipping an expedition to find the ruins of the city and the pots of gold which, perhaps, never existed, save in the fertile imagination of some monkish chronicler. And they, like most of their kindred, will doubtless expend all their ready money, and perhaps lose their lives, ere they will allow themselves to be convinced that they are pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp.

A FRENCH CONSERVATIVE.

On the occasion of the passage of the Public Powers bill in the French Legislature, M. DE LA ROCHETTE declared that he and his friends would unceasingly fight against the new institutions. These are rather strange words for a representative of the people to utter in the face of a constitutional majority. If the gentleman's vote had been required to restore the King of his choice, he certainly would have foisted him on the people, whether they liked it or not. He would have expected their immediate assent, and would not have suffered a contemptuous or factious spirit to be manifested by his adversaries. Republicans would have been bound to suppress hostile utterances. But supporters of the monarchy do not now seem to consider themselves under any such obligation in regard to the Republic.

It is not only among theologians that we find the intolerance which says, "Outside of this Church there is no salvation." Political schools may be quite as arrogant, quite as bigoted as they. The disciples of such schools, under cover of faithfulness to principle, have only personal preferment in view. They will not admit that anybody can be right who does not agree with them. They are willing to abide by the decision of the majority, provided the majority be their own. It is to this kind of school that M. DE LA ROCHETTE and his political friends belong. During four years they have been doing what they could to keep down the Republic. Now, when it bids fair to overcome the obstacles thrown in its way, they threaten to destroy it. They hate it with all the bitterness of fanaticism and disappointment, and so enraged are they at its increased chances of success that they not only lose equanimity, but even common prudence. M. DE LA ROCHETTE's outburst of passion is as unwise as it is unparliamentary.

Discretion is a virtue that has been of late well practiced by French Republicans. As they have been able to command patience enough to bear up under four years' delays and vexations, they may be expected not to lose it as they near the desired end. The future of the Republic is in their own hands. Clamors and threats like those of M. DE LA ROCHETTE will do little harm. They only show how some parties in France understand the exercise of political rights.

A spirit of Conservatism is necessary for the carrying out of all plans of progress and reform. It acts as a safeguard against rashness and excess. It is as necessary in the ascent of political heights, as are those railings which are sometimes found in mountain paths along precipices in Switzerland. So important does France consider it in the structure of a free and progressive Government that a branch of the Legislature has been designed to embody it. This is what M. THIERS understood when he advocated a Republic both progressive and conservative; and it is by regarding it as he did that the French Republicans hope to succeed in establishing a permanent power, in keeping the allies they recently have gained, and in winning others.

But there is another spirit of conservatism which blindly and foolishly clings to what is worthless. Indifferent to the general weal, it is engrossed by particular interests. It is unyielding, stubborn, restive. When everything moves in the world it would bring everything to a stand-still. It is urged to passive resistance by motives of egotism. It sees nothing beyond the line of its own advantages, and is incapable of rising to a level with the high platform of modern ideas and progress; in fact, it is nothing but a narrow spirit of coterie, sect, or caste. Men who are actuated by this not only seem not to have learned anything, but to have forgotten much of what they ever knew. M. DE LA ROCHETTE and his friends might easily have learned at the political stage to which France has arrived, only those legacies and creeds of the past can be preserved which are beneficial to the whole people. Privileges and barriers set up for the sake of a few must be, sooner or later, doomed to fall. Those who cling to them must also fall with them. They may fret, they may grow indignant, they may threaten and rebel, but their anger and threats will be powerless if the growing Republic will only take counsel from experience, and strive to be the expression, not only of the sovereignty, but also of the good sense and wisdom of the people.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori last evening appeared at the Lyceum Theatre in the Italian version of Schiller's "Mary Stuart," which she had already made known in this country, and which has been acted here again and again by English-speaking performers. "Mary Stuart" is open to objection on one account at least: it affords but one or two glimpses of Mme. Ristori. They, indeed, produce a deep impression, but the play includes five long acts, to which two brief scenes bear a rather slender proportion. The first of these represents the meeting of the Queens at Fotheringay. Mme. Ristori, whose expressiveness of voice, countenance, and gesture seems limitless in shading and power, depicted with matchless clearness and force the varying emotions of the royal supplicant, and invested her final denunciation with a tragic grandeur we can never expect to see excelled. In the last act, the leave-taking of *Mary Stuart*, who bids farewell to her household before proceeding to the scaffold, showed the artist in a different light, and the pathos of the scene brought tears to the eye quite as promptly as the terrific denunciation of *Queen Elizabeth* stirred the audience into sharing *Mary's* indignation. Great enthusiasm greeted these two passages of the piece, and after each of the two acts the performer had to come before the curtain. The remaining rôles had acceptable interpreters, Signora de Stefani's *Queen Elizabeth* being particularly good. To-night Mme. Ristori may be heard in "Elizabeth," and to-morrow she is to perform "Medea," while a fresh drama—Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia"—is in reserve for next week.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

We trust that readers interested in musical matters will bear in mind that the very last performance of Italian opera to occur this season is about to take place. It will be given at the Academy of Music on to-morrow evening, and for the benefit of Signor Emmanuel Muzio, who, for the past two years, has conducted the representations under Mr. Strakosch's management. The entertainment is to commence at 7:30 o'clock, when the curtain will rise upon "Lohengrin," which will be recited in its entirety by Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Carpi, Miss Cary, and Signori De Puente, Scolara, and Hall. Then the orchestra will play an overture to an opera by Signor Muzio, called "Sorrentino," and subsequent to this incident, two compositions by Rossini, a quartet and a chorus, both new to America, will be executed, and Mlle. Heilbron will sing "La Marseillaise." The programme certainly speaks for itself, and no stronger proof of its eloquence could be asked than the fact that in spite of the storm, yesterday's sale of seats was very large.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' symphony concert will be given at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening, and this afternoon the full public rehearsal of the programme may be attended. The selections, which embrace a new symphony by Rubinstein, are as follows:

Symphony, "Oxford," (first time)	Haydn
Sinfonia, Recitative, "Awake, Saturnia," Aria, "Hence, hence," } "Semele" Miss Anna Drasdil.	Handel
Overture, "Leonore," No. 2	Beethoven
Symphonie Dramatique, No. 4, D minor, Op. 95, (new)	Rubinstein

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE BATTLE OVER THE ERIE RAILWAY PASSES—DEVICES TO ANNOY THE COMPANY—THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL BILL PASSES THE ASSEMBLY—THE FITZ JOHN PORTER RESOLUTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 3, 1875.

Mr. Sheeran's committee, appointed to devise means to retaliate upon the Erie Railway Company for its refusal to supply members of the House of Assembly with such passes as they demanded, reported that they had examined into the relations existing between Jersey City and the railway company as to taxes, and had ascertained that the railway company, while it enjoys as full and complete protection of its property from the Police and Fire Departments of Jersey City as other owners of property in the city, pays but one-third of its fair share of expenses for the support of the City Government. While its quota should be at least $120,000, it pays only about $40,000. The railroad company claims exemption, the committee add, by virtue of a law passed in 1870. The committee were convinced that, at the time of the passage of the law, the interests of the tax-payers of Jersey City were disregarded, and thought the House should repeal the law, a bill for which purpose was reported. The Secretary of State was requested to state whether he had, as required, returned the passes to the Erie Railway, and replied in the affirmative. Besides the bill reported by Sheeran's committee, Mr. Wyckoff has a bill pending for the appointment of Commissioners to revalue the property of the several railroad companies whose rails traverse the State. The bill is specially directed against the Erie Company, and it remains to be seen whether the Senate will assist the House in the passage of either bill.

The bill extending the provisions of the General Railroad law so as to make them applicable to underground as well as overground railways, introduced for the relief of the Hudson River Tunnel Company, was called up on its final passage in the House today and passed with but three dissenting votes. The bill now goes to the Senate for adoption, and is expected to pass without opposition. If the bill should become a law, it will dispose of all the questions now pending in the Supreme Court as to the right of the Tunnel Company to organize under the General Railroad law, and take and condemn lands of other corporations provided their franchises are not interfered with.

The bill providing for the consolidation of the Townships of Kearny and Harrison was ordered to its third reading in the House, and that increasing the capital stock of the Longwood Valley Railroad to $2,000,000, was passed.

Assemblyman McDonald introduced a bill abolishing the Commissioners of Jurors of Hudson County, and another providing that no lease of any railroad shall be made by any trustee or receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery or by the Chancellor, except upon a rental, and adequate security for the payment of the same to be approved by said court and a majority in interest of the stockholders of the road.

The bill of Mr. Kinnard, of Essex, repealing certain obnoxious features of the general manufacturing law, so as to enable manufacturing companies to organize without the aid of special legislation, passed the House. At about 5 o'clock the new charter for Jersey City was called up on its third and final passage. The document is an exceedingly bulky one, and Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the title be taken for the third reading. Mr. Carscallen demanded that the bill be read through. Mr. Fitzgerald moved then for an evening session, but was voted down and the reading was begun. A few pages had been read when Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until to-morrow morning. The motion was defeated and the reading was thereupon resumed, but Mr. Carscallen discovered some inaccuracies in the engrossed copy, and the bill was recommitted to the Engrossing Committee.

The Senate held two sessions and adjourned till Monday. President Taylor, through Senator Stone, introduced a supplement to the act regulating the sale of public lands and a bill respecting the Court of Chancery. The bill providing for the publication of the State laws in as many papers in each county as there are Assemblymen from that county was defeated by a tie vote.

The resolution which passed the House yesterday, requesting President Grant to provide for a new trial of Gen. Fitz John Porter, reached the Senate (which is Republican) to-day. So much of the preamble as alleges that Gen. Porter was a brave General was stricken out. The resolution passed unanimously. Bills were passed for the incorporation of the Union Telegraph Company, of New-Jersey; appropriating $10,000 for the Reform School for Girls, and $25,000 for the Reform School for Boys, and providing that the law exempting from taxation 100 feet of railroad property in the immediate vicinity of the railroad shall be construed so as to include the buildings erected thereon. This bill was suggested by the Commissioner of Railroad Taxation, who said that the law did not include the buildings.

THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The fight on the Jersey City charter prolonged the session of the House of Assembly, this evening, until nearly 10 o'clock. The doors of the Chamber were closed after very many of the members had gone out, and the Sergeant at Arms was sent out to bring them back. The committee to whom the bill had been recommitted, had the defective page engrossed, and immediately reported again. Mr. Carscallen objected that the committee had no right to report the bill on the day of its recommitment, and the rules were suspended in order to allow the report to be received. Mr. Carscallen insisted that the Clerk should read the bill from the title again. The Speaker sustained him, and the onerous task was divided between half a dozen men, all of whom it tired out. The members sought the coat and cloak rooms, and threw themselves on lounges. Very little order prevailed, and one member was called to order for smoking on the floor of the House. He made an effort to have the rules suspended so that he might continue the indulgence, but there were not enough smokers in the House to carry his motion. The Clerks were over five hours reading the bill. When the labor had been at last concluded McGill, of Hudson, sprang to his feet, and demanded the previous question. Carscallen moved to adjourn, but the motion was lost, and the previous question was ordered. At about 9:45 the bill was put on its final passage, and passed by a vote of 42 to 13. Morrow, Republican, of Essex, voted with the Democrats for the bill.

CANADA.

THE PEMBINA RAILROAD—NATURALIZATION OF GERMAN SUBJECTS.

OTTAWA, Ontairo, March 3.—A deputation from Winnipeg had an interview with the Premier and urged the early completion of the Pembina Branch Railway; also the construction of a railway and passenger bridge over Red River, as well as a change in the route, so that the railway may run south of Lake Manitoba, and through the settled portion of the country. The Premier promised the early construction of the Pembina branch, but refused to change the route. The bridge question is still under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Young has given notice that he will introduce a bill entitling German subjects to all the rights and privileges of British subjects after a residence in the Dominion of from three to five years.

The bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of the marine electric telegraphs as amended in committee, was read a third time and passed.

THE NEBRASKA AID SOCIETY.

OMAHA, Neb., March 3.—The Aid Society have about finished clothing and feeding the people in the districts infested by the grasshoppers, and are now preparing to furnish them with seed. Three hundred thousand acres are to be supplied, and the society have just started solicitors into Iowa, Illinois, and the surrounding country for the purpose of collecting grains. Gen. Brisbin has been sent to California. The State appropriations will not furnish 50,000 acres, and the aid voted by the Government is only available for food. Many of the railroads furnish free transportation

THE "FORCE BILL."

The following is the amended text of the "Force bill," as it passed the House of Representatives:

A BILL to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if two or more persons, within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall invade any of the States of this Union for the purpose of forcibly overthrowing the existing Government of said State, or any constituted authority of the same, or for the purpose of interfering in any forcible or unlawful manner with the due execution of the laws of said State or of the United States; or if two or more persons, within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall conspire with any other person or persons for any of the unlawful purposes hereinbefore recited, with intent to commit the same, each person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $10,000 and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons shall conspire together to overthrow by force or to usurp by violence the State Government of any of the States of this Union, or any department thereof; or if any two or more persons shall, in fact, by force and violence attempt to subvert or usurp such State Government, or any department thereof; or if any two or more persons shall, by like force and violence, actually overthrow the existing Government of any State, or any department thereof, each person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than one year and not more than twenty years, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons using or proposing to use fire-arms or other deadly weapons against any peaceable individual or individuals, or assemblages of the same, at or near the place and on the day or days of registration or holding an election for Representatives or Delegates to Congress, for the purpose of intimidating or injuring such individual or individuals while such election is in progress, and before the same shall have been completed, or before such election has commenced to be held for the purpose of intimidating such individuals from coming to the same, shall be guilty of a crime, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $2,000, and imprisoned not less than one year and not more than three years, at the discretion of the court trying the same, provided that in all prosecutions under this act, the open or concealed carrying of fire-arms or other deadly weapons at such elections or place of registration shall be taken as presumptive evidence of the intent to intimidate under this act.

SEC. 4. That in case the registration officers appointed under the laws of any State or Territory, where, by the laws of said State or Territory, registration is required as a condition of voting at any election for Representatives in Congress, shall willfully or corruptly refuse or neglect to give any persons entitled to vote, at any precinct or voting-place established under the provisions of the laws of Congress, or of any State or Territory, full and sufficient opportunities to register in the manner prescribed by law, and within the time fixed by law, or shall, by any device or subterfuge, impose conditions or enforce discriminations upon voters or classes of voters not declared in such registration laws, or shall refuse or neglect, on request made by the voter or his agent, to furnish such voter with a certificate of registration, or such other form of evidence of the same as may by law be required in such State or Territory, such officer shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

SEC. 5. That any person or persons who, at any election for a Representative to Congress, shall, by cunning or device, fraud or force, take, or cause to be taken, from the legal custodian or custodians of the same, or from any place where kept in deposit by any such custodian or custodians, the box or boxes of ballots, or the poll-lists, or either of them, or shall carry away, conceal, scatter, deface, mutilate, or destroy said ballots or poll-lists, or any or either of them, before the final count and comparison of the same has been completed, and the result of the election ascertained and publicly announced, or before the time has expired for which such ballots and poll-lists, or either of them, have to be preserved under the laws of the United States, or of such State and Territory, ever such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $3,000, and imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

SEC. 6. That if in the prosecution of any of the undertakings hereinbefore declared unlawful, or in the commission of any of the offenses hereinbefore set forth, any person not participant in said offenses or unlawful undertakings shall be killed by any persons engaged in the same, or any of them, such killing shall constitute the crime of murder; and any person committing the same, or accessory before the fact to such commission, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer the penalty of death.

SEC. 7. That the district courts of the United States, within their several districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses against the provisions of this act, and also concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States of all causes, civil or criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided; and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing United States courts; and all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or, in cases of crimes and offenses not infamous, may be, either by indictment or information, filed by the District Attorney in a court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. That the Supervisors of Elections hereafter appointed for any county, parish, or voting-precinct in any Congressional district, at the instance of ten citizens, as provided in existing laws, shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties as are now given to and required from Supervisors in towns and cities of 20,000 inhabitants or upward. All Supervisors of Elections within any Congressional district may hereafter be appointed from the Congressional district; and the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States within whose circuit such district may be situate, shall appoint such Supervisors on petition as now provided by law, at least thirty days prior to the registration or election in which they are to act; and one of said Supervisors, so appointed by said Judge, shall be by him denominated as Chief Supervisor of said Congressional district, and shall possess the powers and perform the duties now required by law of a Chief Supervisor.

SEC. 9. That the provisions of existing laws as to the appointment, powers, and duties of special Deputy Marshals for cities and towns of 20,000 inhabitants or upward, in elections for Representatives to Congress, are hereby extended to the several counties, parishes, and voting-precincts in each Congressional district, and such special deputies may be selected from any portion of such Congressional district.

SEC. 10. That at all elections for Representatives in Congress hereafter held, the managers of such elections or board of officers charged with the conduct of the said election, by whatever title denominated, at the several polling-places, shall immediately, after the closing of the polls, and before separating or adjourning to any other time or place, count and declare, in the presence of the Supervisor and Deputy Marshal, if any shall have been appointed and shall be present at said polling-place, the result of the vote polled at said place of election, and shall thereupon immediately certify the same so far as relates to Representatives in Congress or Presidential electors, if voted for in said election, under the laws of the State, and shall deliver such certificate to said Supervisor or Deputy Marshal, whichever may be present; and such Supervisor or Deputy Marshal, as the case may be, shall at once transmit such certificate to the Chief Supervisor of the Congressional district, who shall, as soon as practicable, forward the same to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. And the officer or officers charged with the canvassing or consolidation of the vote of any county, city, or parish shall, in like manner, perform such duty in the presence of such Supervisor, if present, who shall, if appointed, attend in each county, city, or parish, at the time and place provided by law for such canvass and consolidation.

SEC. 11. That no officer whose office is created by this act shall receive any compensation whatever from the United States for his services, nor shall the compensation heretofore allowed by law to any officer already existing be in any manner increased by reason of anything in this act contained.

SEC. 12. That the ballots, poll-lists, tally-sheets, or other papers which by the law of any State are evidence of an election, and which have been used in elections for Representatives to Congress, shall hereafter be preserved and safely kept by the custodian provided by the laws of the several States until the close of the first session of the Congress to be affected by such election; that either party to an election contest in the House of Representatives of the United States, in which contest allegation of fraudulent count or change of ballots is made, may have a subpœna directed to said custodian, who shall, if so required by said subpœna, produce such original ballots, lists, and other papers connected with said election, and the same, after the usual notice to the contestant or contestee, may be examined and compared before any person in the county or parish authorized to take depositions in contested elections, and such person shall certify under his hand and seal, and forward in the manner provided by law, said examination and comparison, to be used as evidence in the case. After said examination and comparison shall be completed, said ballots, lists of voters, and other papers shall be returned to their lawful custodian in the same condition as when by him produced before said examining officer.

SEC. 13. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in section 5,299 of the Revised Statutes and in the first and second sections of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State, and of the United States within said State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States; and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof—such limits to be prescribed by proclamation—it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in such insurrectionary district or districts wherein the President deems such powerful and armed combinations to exist, within the limits of either of the following-named States: Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, or Alabama, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, provided that all the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section, and provided further, that the President shall first have made proclamation, as provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse.

SEC. 14. The provisions of section 13 of this act shall continue to be in force for and during the term of two years, and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

"MORE DIFFICULT THAN USUAL, AND INDEED GENERALLY IMPOSSIBLE."

The *Tribune* is at some pains to inform its readers that it finds it "more difficult than usual, and indeed generally impossible," to furnish back numbers. It, therefore, states that "readers who do not want to lose any of the proceedings of the Beecher trial can have the daily sent by mail (postage paid) for $1 a month." Readers who do not want to lose any of the proceedings of the Beecher trial, and at the same time are not frantically anxious to pay $1 per month for the same, can obtain "back numbers" of the journal in question free gratis, by the sack or truck-load, at any hour after dark, by simply applying at the press-room door of the *Tribune* office. This may be news to the proprietors, but if they will try it they will speedily find it "more difficult than usual, and indeed generally impossible," to visit the press-room aforesaid at any hour after dark without seeing a crowd of newsdealers returning one or more cart-loads of their unsalable paper. Whether it is worth the while of the general public to pay "$1 per month" for what they can get for nothing, is a question which it is "indeed generally impossible" to answer other than in one way.

ANOTHER GROAN FROM A DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"On the successor of George M. Van Nort," a Democrat of the Tammany stripe, permit me to ventilate my grievances through your journal, which, although Republican, is manly and fair. If I know John Kelly and the Democratic voters, they are disgusted as well as myself with Fitz John Porter. We Democrats hate the sight of epaulettes or the odor of a General. We hate the appointment of military men to civil positions, and we thought there were good enough men in Tammany Hall Democratic voters in this City to fill the place from the ranks or file. Faugh! we are sick and disgusted; he's a fearful dose for us all.

Yours respectfully. TAMMANY HALL.

THE PROPOSED GERMAN MASS-MEETING.

The delegates of the different German societies held a meeting at the Turn Hall last night for the purpose of making further arrangements toward holding a mass-meeting, which is to come off at the Turn Hall in the early part of next week, to protest against the exclusion of the German language from the public schools. Morris Ellinger presided, and the following names were added to the Committee of Arrangements: Gov. Salomon, Gen. Sigel, Oswald Ottendorfer, Magnus Gross, Mr. Goepp, Dr. Auerbach, Sigmund Kaufman, F. Kuhne, E. Steiger, Dr. Jacobi, Dr. Krackowitzer, William Steinway, Willy Wallach ex-Mayor Gunther, Major Sauer, Louis Kammerer, P. Bissinger, Gen. Weber, F. Schreck, ex-Senator Weismann.

The following subcommittees were appointed: Finance Committee, Frederick Kuehne, Louis Kaemmerer, —— Hundt, Flaccus H. Langenbach, Joseph Frick, William Radde, William Steinway, George Schneider, and —— Carl; Committee on Resolutions, Oswald Ottendorfer, Carl Goepp, F. E. Eberstadt, Alexander Jones, John Frank, Seebach, Weismann, Dr. Rausch, Magnus Gross, Francis Euring; Committee to Procure a Hall, F. Herbich, Theodore Hess, Prof. Pfroeger, M. Nachtmann, and Dr. Hermann. About a hundred organizations are engaged in getting up this demonstration, including the numerous choral and musical societies, the Riflemen's organizations, and several military bodies.

THE TERRITORIAL RAILROAD BILL.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE AS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following is the text of the bill granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States, and which awaits the President's signature to become a law:

Be it enacted, &c., That the right of way through the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to any railroad company duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory, except the District of Columbia, or by the Congress of the United States, which shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation, and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of 100 feet on each side of the central line of said road; also the right to take from the public lands, adjacent to the line of said road, material, earth, stone, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turnouts, and water stations, not to exceed in amount twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

SEC. 2. That any railroad company whose right of way or whose track or road-bed upon such right of way passes through any cañon, pass, or defile shall not prevent any other railroad company from the use and occupancy of the said cañon, pass, or defile for the purposes of its road in common with the road first located, or the crossing of other railroads at grade, and the location of such right of way through any cañon, pass, or defile shall not cause the disuse of any wagon road or other public highway, now located therein, nor prevent the location through the same of any such wagon-road or highway where such road or highway may be necessary for the public accommodation, and where any change in the location of such wagon-road is necessary to permit the passage of such railroad through any cañon, pass, or defile, said railroad company shall, before entering upon the ground occupied by such wagon-road, cause the same to be reconstructed at its own expense in the most favorable location and in as perfect a manner as the original road.

Provided, That such expenses shall be equitably divided between any number of railroad companies occupying and using the same cañon, pass, or defile.

SEC. 3. That the Legislature of the proper Territory may provide for the manner in which private lands and possessory claims on the public lands of the United States may be condemned, and where such provision shall not have been made such condemnation may be made in accordance with section 3 of the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July 1, 1862," approved July 2, 1864.

SEC. 4. That any railroad company desiring to secure the benefits of this act shall within twelve months after the location of any section of twenty miles of its road, if the same be on surveyed lands, and if upon unsurveyed lands, within eighteen months after the survey thereof by the United States, file with the Register of the Land Office for the district where such land is located a profile of its road, and upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior the same shall be noted upon the plats in said office. And thereafter all such lands over which such right of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way.

Provided, That if any section of said road shall not be completed within five years after the location of said section, the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to any such uncompleted section of said road.

SEC. 5. That this act shall not apply to any lands within the limits of any military park, or Indian reservation, or other lands specially reserved from sale, unless such right of way shall be provided for by treaty stipulation, or by act of Congress heretofore passed.

SEC. 6. That Congress hereby reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act, or any part thereof.

THE ARKANSAS GOVERNORSHIP.

THANKS OF LOUISVILLE MERCHANTS TO JUDGE POLAND—EFFECT OF HIS SPEECH AND REPORT ON BUSINESS WITH ARKANSAS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—The following was telegraphed to Judge Poland, Washington, to-day:

The undersigned wholesale merchants of Louisville, who have close business relations with the citizens of Arkansas, a warm interest in their prosperity, and a strong sympathy with the people, desire to thank you for your noble speech and successful efforts in behalf of quiet and good government in that State.

Signed by fifty-seven firms, representing all classes of business.

A large amount of merchandise has been waiting here, ordered by Arkansas merchants on condition that Congress would not interfere with the present State Government. Had the action of Congress on Tuesday been different none of these orders would have been filled.

REJOICING AT LITTLE ROCK AND OTHER PLACES OVER THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3.—There was very general rejoicing here and elsewhere throughout the State last night and to-day over the action of Congress on the Poland resolutions. Salutes were fired at Pine Bluff and other points. A joint resolution passed both houses to-day, thanking those members of Congress who voted for the Poland report, and pledging this Government to see that equal and exact justice is done to all men.

THE GREAT WALKING-MATCH.

WESTON STILL AHEAD—HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED 254 MILES—JUDD MAKING BUT 200.

The walking-match between Weston and Judd was resumed at an early hour yesterday morning. Judd was on the track about two hours earlier than Weston, who commenced walking 8 minutes and 27 seconds past 6. There was a large crowd in attendance during the day, and up to midnight the house was tolerably well filled. Judd, although making more stoppages than on the day previous, seemed to be greatly fatigued and walked much slower than usual. Up to 10 o'clock last night he had accomplished a total of 195 miles since the start, and but 46 for the day. His fastest mile was done in 15 minutes and 18 seconds and his slowest in 18.56, his average for the whole being nearly 16 minutes 45 seconds per mile. His best five miles were walked in 1 hour 40 minutes and 9 seconds, while his slowest, during which he rested for about fifteen minutes, were accomplished in 2 hours 57 minutes and 13 seconds. Weston is still keeping up the pace on which he started, and his average of yesterday compares favorably with any day since the start. At 10 o'clock last night he had finished 248 miles since Monday, and the sixty-second for the day. His fastest mile was walked in 13 minutes and 18 seconds, his slowest in 19 minutes and 7 seconds. He stopped for 15 minutes 25 seconds at 10:35 A. M. for breakfast, and for 18 minutes and 15 seconds for dinner at 2:39 P. M. At 9:55 P. M. he rested for 11 minutes and 39 seconds. Judd rested much oftener, and lost much time during the day. His stoppages during the day, including 1 hour and 35 minutes for supper, amounted to within a few minutes of 3 hours. After completing his 200th mile, which he finished a few minutes before 12, he retired for the night. Weston stopped at 1:30 this morning, after making his 254th mile since the start, and the 71st for the day. The judges last night were C. D. Newton, Olympic Club; M. K. Bunnette, New-York Athletic; D. Roach, Gramercy; and P. Leconte, Olympic. The following is a table of the time in which every five miles were completed during the day:

Miles.	H.	M.	S.	Miles.	H.	M.	S.
WESTON.							
190	1	23	18	220	1	33	50
195	1	23	12	225	1	15	57
200	1	13	33	230	1	27	50
205	1	38	45	235	1	17	29
210	1	27	30	240	1	12	10
215	1	18	20	245	1	20	01
JUDD.	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
155	1	10	09	180	1	30	2
160	2	16	50	185	2	8	31
165	1	27	21	190	2	57	31
170	1	49	24	195	1	35	43
175	2	8	54	200	1	26	43

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the First District to-day nominated George M. Landers, of New Britain, to run against Gen. Hawley.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—To-day the Republicans of this district (the Second) unanimously nominated Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, for member of Congress.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—The commencement exercises of the Boston University School of Medicine took place this evening. The graduating class numbers thirty, among them are seven ladies.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL LINE.

THE UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS ACQUIRE CONTROL OF IT—OLD DIRECTORS REPLACED—MR. JAY GOULD BECOMES A DIRECTOR—LARGE INCREASE OF FREIGHT RATES.

The Union and Central Pacific Railroads formally took possession of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company yesterday. A meeting of the Directory of the latter company was held in the afternoon, and the session was prolonged until a late hour. The resignation of Mr. Russell Sage, which has lain on the table for a long time, was first taken up and duly accepted. Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was then elected to fill the vacancy. Then Mr. F. L. Talcott handed in his resignation, which was at once accepted, and Mr. Jay Gould was nominated and elected in his place. Then Mr. Albert J. Hatch, brother of the Managing Director of the company, asked leave to resign, which was granted. His place was filled by the immediate election of Mr. Oliver Ames, one of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. William H. Guion then followed with his resignation, which was also accepted without loss of time, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the election of Gen. D. D. Colton, of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is reported on good authority that at a future meeting Mr. Rufus Hatch's resignation will be in order, and that his place will be filled by Mr. Hutchinson, of the Central Pacific. The next business taken up by the Directory was the election of a President *pro tempore* to take the place of President Alexandre, who is absent in Havana. Mr. Sidney Dillon was chosen without hesitation. Mr. Alexandre is now the only representative of the shipping and commercial interests in the board, and it is said that his return to this City will be contemporary with his resignation from his dual position of President and Director. The meeting adjourned about 4 o'clock.

During the afternoon a conference between representatives of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Line was held in the offices of the Union Pacific Railroad, at No. 287 Broadway. It was agreed to increase the rates for freight to the Pacific slope 100 per cent. over the schedule which has hitherto been in force. The new schedule will not be fully made out until this afternoon, but the new rates will be as follows: First class, $6 50 per 100 pounds; second class, $4; third class, $3 80; fourth class, $3 60; class A, $3 40; class B, $3 20; class C, $3; class D, $2 80. The representatives of the two companies say that the increase of shipments to the Pacific coast has been so enormous as to astonish railroad men, and that they will have all the freight they will care to carry at the new rates. The railroad and the steam-ship line will also be enabled to run at such a profit that they can not only pay off their indebtedness, but declare dividends in a short time. They say that the merchants are in favor of a higher tariff because the rates have been so low that everybody was able to ship goods across the continent, and the high rates will prevent any but the larger shippers from going into the business of supplying California and the Far West with the products of Eastern and foreign industry.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MESSRS. TALCOTT AND GUION WITH JAY GOULD.

Mr. William H. Guion said to a *Times* reporter last evening: "Our position, (Mr. Talcott's and mine,) is shown clearly by the correspondence between me and Mr. Gould. We had seen for some time that there could be no harmony in the board as it was constituted, and we therefore resigned, after receiving pledges that the company's interests should be unimpaired. We heard on Friday that it was proposed to carry the next election in a way that we deemed injurious to the company, and our action was thereby hastened."

The following is the correspondence:

NEW YORK, March 3, 1875.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

We refer you to the following correspondence, which we trust will satisfactorily explain our reasons for resigning as Directors of the company.

We would add that in giving place to representatives of the overland road our object is to promote a settlement of all differences between them and the Pacific Mail Company, with the assurance that a policy will be pursued in the management liberal to the public and remunerative to the roads and the steamship company. (Signed.)

F. L. TALCOTT,
WILLIAM H. GUION.

A LETTER TO JAY GOULD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1875.

J. Gould, Esq:

DEAR SIR: It has been intimated to us that you now hold a controlling interest in the stock of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; that as representing also with your friends the control of the Union and Central Pacific roads, you desire for the interest of these respective corporations the immediate governing power in our company, to effect such a management and combination of interests as will result to the mutual benefit of the three corporations. To benefit the property of Pacific Mail Company and its stockholders, has been and still is, our sincere desire, and has alone influenced us in remaining in the direction. You are probably aware that the unexpected action of Congress in refusing, under the contract of 1872, additional compensation for additional mail service, has injured the credit of the company. We, therefore, ask your assurance that all liabilities of the company shall be provided for.

With this explanation we shall, on receipt of a letter from you guaranteeing such efforts on the part of yourself and friends as shall be directed to advance the best interests of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and its stockholders, place our written resignations in your hands. Yours respectfully,

(Signed) F. L. TALCOTT,
WILLIAM H. GUION.

GOULD'S REPLY.

No. 578 FIFTH AVENUE, Feb. 27, 1875.

Messrs F. L. Talcott and William H. Guion:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of this date in reference to the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and, in reply thereto, I would say that my sole motive in taking hold of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is the fact almost self-evident that a harmonious and strictly equitable arrangement between that company and the Union Pacific Railroad will add very largely to the profits of both companies, while the public will be quite as satisfactorily served.

I am, therefore, willing to say to you, first, that I will see the company through financially; and, secondly, that such permanent arrangements shall be made between the Pacific roads and Pacific Mail as shall be strictly and mutually profitable to both companies.

Thanking you for your confidence, I remain yours, respectfully, (Signed,) JAY GOULD.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

A CIRCULAR ISSUED TO THE BONDHOLDERS—THE APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS DENOUNCED—A REVIEW OF THE CHARGES BY INTERESTED PARTIES.

Mr. Fosdick, President of the St. Nicholas Bank, who is one of the Trustees of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, issued a circular late last evening, warning bondholders that the recent seizure of the road and the appointment of Receivers places their interests in jeopardy, and asking them to call upon him at the company's office, No. 52 William street, where they will receive a satisfactory explanation of the doings of President Judson, Treasurer Tenney, Assistant Treasurer Ellery, and Contractor Young. A TIMES reporter called at the office of the company and, in the absence of Mr. Fosdick, Mr. Amos Tenney volunteered any information that might be required. He denounced the seizure of the road as one of the most infamous outrages of the century. Mr. C. R. Field, he said, brought the suit on eleven bonds only, and only controls twenty bonds besides. The principal and interest of those bonds had been tendered him in court at the time of the appointment of the Receivers, and again yesterday. Mr. Tenney claimed that the majority of the bondholders were opposed to the Field movement. The road had a judgment against Field for $7,000 borrowed money, and a suit was pending against him for $15,000 more for bonds of the company which he had sold and not accounted for. Some of the proofs of the transaction had been burned in the Chicago fire, or a judgment would have been had before this. The road was built and owned by a contract company, (J. E. Young & Co.,) who put more that $1,500,000 of their own money into it before they placed a single bond on the market. With this amount they completed 38 miles. The statement that the completed road is only 138 miles long is false. The official Engineer's report, Mr. Tenney said, makes it 162 miles in length. He showed the reporter a letter from Mr. Judson describing the seizure. Mr. Judson is very severe upon all who had a hand in it, particularly Mr. Field, the Judge who granted the order, Mr. Earle, President of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad, (against which the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes has an alleged claim for $90,000 and three years' interest for building a twenty-three mile connection between the two roads,) and Mr. Crawford, Field's lawyer, who, Mr. Tenney says, was one of the retained attorneys of J. E. Young & Co.

Mr. Tenney acknowledged the correctness of the letters published in yesterday's TIMES, but claimed that they are all capable of explanation. They were written, he says, during the panic, when the road was compelled to default its interest, and the officers were alarmed lest foreclosure proceedings should be instituted. They succeeded in funding $3,000,000 out of the $4,000,000 of coupons, and Mr. Fosdick has them locked up in the safe of the St. Nicholas Bank. Mr. Tenney went on to say that there is a misstatement in the complaint of Mr. Osgood of $800,000 in the alleged cost of the Indiana Division, the correct figures being $1,319,000. Receiver Brown, he says, is a man of no responsibility, a regular Chicago shoulder-hitter; Mr. Hammond, the other Receiver, was, he acknowledged, a respectable man, and could not have known what he was doing when he signed the report, the substance of which was published yesterday.

The matter of causing the books of the company to be rewritten was explained by Mr. Tenney in this way: Some of the original books were destroyed in the Chicago fire. Mr. Young's accounts were kept in them. Mr. Young became heavily involved in real estate speculations in Chicago, and went down in the panic. Then Mr. Tenney thought that his affairs should not be mixed up with those of the company, and ordered the books rewritten, leaving Mr. Young's accounts out. The debt of the company outside of the mortgages is placed by Mr. Tenney at $800,000, a large portion of which is secured by mortgage bonds which the company own. The first mortgage bonds out amount to $3,700,000, and the second mortgage bonds to $170,000. The rest of the $5,000,000 worth is owned by the company. The chattel mortgage of $1,000,000, Mr. Tenney said, was made to secure the bondholders, as under the Indiana laws all railroad machinery and rolling stock are personal property and liable to judgment debts. Subsequently when asked how the Receivers only found $100,000 worth of the chattel mortgage bonds among the company's assets, Mr. Tenney confidently answered: "They found none, Sir. They were all disposed of long ago." When asked to explain how chattel mortgage bonds disposed of on the market could be any protection to the other bondholders, Mr. Tenney could only answer, "Well, if the bondholders are satisfied, whose business is it but theirs?" He thereupon appealed to a gentleman in the room whom he represented to be the owner of $400,000 worth of the company's bonds, and the latter expressed his hearty concurrence with the sentiment.

The remainder of the Receivers' report was read to Mr. Tenney, paragraph by paragraph. He said that the road owed but $170,000 to the C., C. and I. C. road, and but $4,000 to the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago road. He acknowledged that supplies and pay-rolls were overdue four months, but claimed that other Western roads are in the same predicament. The statement that the machinery and tools of the Danville shops have not been paid for is true. The reason no account of moneys received on the disposal of the chattel mortgage appears in the company's books is because the sale was a recent one. The statement that the company had assumed payment of $100,000 of Illinois Coal Company bonds Mr. Tenney said was a lie. He claims that the sum of $597,614 80 credited to Judson & Tenney is part of the $900,000 of floating debt, and not an addition to it. The certificates of indebtedness he placed at $360,000, $24,000 more than the Receivers' estimate. The entire debt of the road he calculated at a little over four and a half millions.

President Judson has entered suit in the United States Court to compel an annulment of the decree placing the road in the hands of a Receiver, and yesterday the preliminaries were being argued before Judge McRoberts who granted the order. Mr. Tenney expressed but little hope of success.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The application to Chancellor Runyon, in Newark, on Monday, for the appointment of a Receiver for the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, was made by Nathaniel Dole, of New-York, and Dr. Theodore R. Varick and James McBride, of Jersey City, representing $50,000 of the first mortgage bonds upon the road. These causes are assigned as those which gave rise to the necessity for this action: The New-Jersey Midland Railroad Company was leased to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, and relied upon its connection with that road to build up its business. The failure of the Oswego Road cut off one source of revenue. In addition to this, the New-Jersey Road was provided with but a meagre supply of rolling stock. It was not designed that the New-Jersey Midland Road should supply the road with the rolling stock to be used upon it. Most potent, as it is alleged, of the reasons which led to the road's financial embarrassment is the action of the Directors in relation to the floating debt of the road. For this debt, amounting to between $150,000 and $200,000, the Directors had made themselves personally responsible; and to save themselves, it is stated that they appropriated the earnings of the road, which should have been devoted to paying the current expenses of the road, toward the payment of the floating debt. The road is regarded as a good one, and the stockholders claim that with proper management it can be made to pay. The current expenses of running the road do not exceed $350,000 per year. The receipts last year were fully $500,000, and an increase of $200,000 upon the earnings is expected this year. The morning milk train earns $1,000 per day, and it is claimed ought alone to pay the expenses. It is not known whether a receiver or trustees will be appointed; but, whichever course may be pursued, the road will be continued in operation. The argument will be heard on Monday next before the Chancellor.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have reduced their rates for transporting coal twenty-five cents per ton. A reduction of twenty-five cents per ton on the price of coal is also anticipated. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have reduced their prices conditionally upon the resumption of work during the present month by the men now on strike in the Schuylkill, Wyoming, and Lehigh regions. Otherwise the rates will show in some instances a slight advance over last year. The monthly sales are not likely to be resumed.

The Twenty-eighth annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just been published in advance for the information of the shareholders, and will be presented at the annual meeting of the company to be held on the 9th inst. in Philadelphia. The following is a synopsis of the report, as regards the earnings of the roads. The total earnings and expenses of all lines east of Pittsburg and Erie were as follows: Earnings, $37,386,427 27; expenses, (excluding all rentals,) $23,011,742 21; leaving net earnings, $14,374,678 06; amount of rentals, $2,054,715 25; net earnings after paying rentals, $12,319,962 81; net earnings of 1873, less rentals, $11,877,034 28; actual increase, net earnings all lines east of Pittsburg, 1874, $1,202,648 44. All lines west of Pittsburg—Gross earnings, $25,551,923 99; gross expenses, excluding rentals, $16,410,896 08; net earnings, $9,141,027 91; less rentals and interest, $8,296,689 48; net earnings, 1874, $844,338 43. Main line—Gross earnings, $22,642,371 35; expenses, excluding rentals, $12,701,518 20; net earnings, $9,940,853 15; less rentals, $543,928 87; net earnings, $9,396,924 28. Total net earnings of Pennsylvania Railroad and branches for 1873, $9,445,703 74, showing a decrease in 1874 of $48,779 46. The gross earnings in 1874 were $22,642,371 35; in 1873, $24,886,008 90; decrease in gross earnings, $2,243,637 55; gross expenses in 1874, $13,245,447 07; in 1873, $15,440,305 16; decrease in gross expenses in 1873, $2,194,858,090. The net earnings of the United Railroads of New-Jersey were $2,370,935 94. The net earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 44 miles of canal and 17 miles of feeder, were $552,102 59.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

The following is the text of the new Revenue law:

An act to further protect the sinking fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected, on all distilled spirits thereafter produced in the United States, a tax of ninety cents on each proof-gallon, or wine-gallon when below proof, to be paid by the distiller, owner, or person having possession thereof, before removal from the distillery bonded ware-house; and so much of section 3,251 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That section 3,368 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "twenty cents a pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four cents a pound;" and that section 3,394 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" wherever it occurs therein, and inserting instead thereof the word "six," and by striking out the word "fifty" and inserting instead thereof the words "seventy-five;" provided, that the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax under existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect; and provided further, that whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by testimony under oath, that any person liable to pay the increased tax by this section imposed, had, prior to the 10th day of February, 1875, made a contract for the future delivery of such tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, at a fixed price, which contract was in writing prior to that date, such tobacco may be delivered to the contracting party entitled thereto, under special permit from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue provided therefor, without previous payment of such additional tax; but the said additional tax shall be a lien thereon, and shall be paid by and collected from the purchaser under such contract before the sale or removal thereof by him, and when demanded by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District to which the same shall be removed for delivery to the purchaser; and any sale or removal by such purchaser, prior to the payment of such tax, shall subject him and such tobacco so sold or removed to all the penalties and processes of law provided in the case of manufacturers of tobacco so selling or removing tobacco to avoid the payment of tax.

SEC. 3. That on all molasses, concentrated molasses, tank-bottoms, syrup or sugar-cane juice, melado, and on sugars according to the Dutch standard in color, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in schedule G, section 2,504 of the Revised Statutes, an amount equal to twenty-five per centum of said duties, as levied upon the several articles and grades therein designated; provided, that concentrated melado, or concrete, shall hereafter be classed as sugar dutiable according to color by the Dutch standard; and melado shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane juice boiled down to the sugar point, and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process, and without any process of purging or clarification, and any and all products of the sugar-cane imported in bags, mats, baskets, or other than tight packages shall be considered sugar, and dutiable as such; and provided further, that of the drawback on refined sugars exported, allowed by section 3,019 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, only one per centum of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

SEC. 4. That so much of section 2,503 of the Revised Statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504 shall be levied, collected, and paid, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied, without abatement of ten per centum, as provided in section 2,503.

SEC. 5. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares, or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares, or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to amend existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws," and for other purposes, approved Feb. 8, 1875, shall be construed to impose any duty on bolting cloths theretofore admitted free of duty, nor to require the use of a stamp upon the receipt in the receipt-book of a savings bank or institution for savings having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company when money is paid to a depositor on his pass-book.

AN INTERESTING PERJURY CASE.

THE WAY IN WHICH RICH MEN ENDEAVOR TO EVADE THE PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Henry H. Jaques, a well-known and wealthy resident of East Orange, N. J., was placed on trial yesterday in the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions, on an indictment charging him with perjury. The case is one of those referred to in a late presentment of the Grand Jury, calling attention to the manner in which wealthy men evade the payment of taxes, by investing all their available and taxable capital in untaxable United States bonds on the day when the assessment is levied, and selling them a day or two afterward. In opening the case, Prosecutor Abeel briefly recited the alleged facts. He said that in making a sworn statement of his property, on May 20, the day on which the assessment is made, Mr. Jaques put down the balance he had in bank at $533 53, and in the list of his creditors, he included the National Newark Banking Company, and said he was indebted to them in the sum of $35,000. The prosecution proposed to show that the sworn return was false and that it was made to set off against his property debts which had no existence in fact. Instead of $533 53, Mr. Jaques had a balance in bank of $25,000, and he owed the bank only $10,000. On the 19th of May the defendant handed the bank a demand note for $25,000, and on the same day he deposited a check for that amount, dated the 23d of May, just tiding over the 20th. The object of this was to enable him to swear that on the 20th he owed the bank $25,000, when in point of fact he did not owe it anything, because of the check. Thompson G. Munn, Assessor of East Orange, was the first witness called, and he identified the sworn statement made to him by the defendant. J. Newton Morehouse, book-keeper of the bank, produced a transcript of the ledger showing that on the 20th and 21st of May, Mr. Jaques had a balance of $25,568 53 to his credit. This closed the case for the State. The defense, which is represented by Courtlandt Parker and A. Q. Keasby, while admitting that Mr. Jaques had sought to evade the payment of taxes, denied that he had been guilty of willful perjury. It was claimed that his action was perfectly legal, although, from a moral standpoint, it might not be exactly upright and fair-minded. Other wealthy men in the community do precisely the same thing, and are not called to account. The main point upon which the defense depended for a verdict was that Mr. Jaques took the note to the bank to have it discounted, and that he made arrangements with the Cashier to purchase bonds with the proceeds. He thought that the check which he deposited at the same time was dated the 19th instead of the 23d. The Cashier failed to invest the proceeds of the note as he had agreed to do, and hence the balance in Mr. Jaques' favor, of which he was unaware at the time of making the sworn statement. The case is still on.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CASE OF JACOB STOCKVIS.

It is the intention of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to institute a thorough investigation into the case of Jacob Stockvis, who died at the house of Dr. Hirsch, on Monday, several hours after being removed from the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, to which place he was committed on Feb. 21 by Justice Flammer on a charge of intoxication. When discovered at the Work-house by his friends Stockvis was terribly bruised about the head, face, arms, and legs. He stated that he had received the injuries from a man suffering from delirium tremens, who was his cell companion in the Tombs. As his story was somewhat incoherent, and was not substantiated by the keeper in charge of the cell, little weight was given to it. Yesterday the Commissioners of Charities telegraphed to the Warden of the Work-house for a report as to the manner and condition in which the deceased was received and discharged from the institution, and received the following reply:

To President Bailey:

The man Stockvis was committed Feb. 21, under the name of John Doe, and was discharged on Feb. 27. Keeper Hughes says he was confined in an open cell with two others, and received no injuries while here; was as well as usual when taken away. FLAGLER.

Warden Quinn, of the Tombs, and Keeper Cunningham, of the Yorkville Prison, have been summoned to appear before the Commissioners this morning and submit their testimony regarding the treatment of Stockvis while imprisoned at those places.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!—Just arrived, first Allegretti Iceberg from Florida, with the finest Strawberries ever received in this market. Call at No. 842 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

A Walking Advertisement.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, S. C.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am a walking advertisement for your Golden Medical Discovery, Purgative Pellets, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They have cured me of Catarrh of nine years' standing, which was so bad that it disfigured my nose, and, while curing it your medicines also cured me of Asthma in its worst and most aggravated form. Before using your medicines I had become reduced in flesh from 155 to 115 pounds, and I now weigh 162 pounds, and am in better health than I have enjoyed for twenty years. Yours truly,

J. L. LUMSDEN.

The above is but a fair sample of hundreds of letters which are received by Dr. Pierce, and in the face of such evidence who can longer doubt that the Doctor's medicines cure the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh.

THE GREAT FAVORITE WITH THE LADIES.

William Forsyth Bynum & Son, druggists, of Live Oak, Fla., write Sep. 16, 1874, as follows: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets sell very largely, and give complete satisfaction, as numbers of our customers and friends testify with pleasure. Your Favorite Prescription is indeed the great favorite with the ladies, and numbers can say with joy that it has saved them from eking out a miserable life or meeting with premature death, and restored them to health and happiness."

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Perscription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing back-ache, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on diseases peculiar to Women will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address as above.

Obstinate Cases of Piles of Twenty Years' standing have been cured by DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Remember Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry when you require a remedy for a cough or cold.

Lundberg's Perfumes are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

BACH—WILMOT.—In Morristown, N. J., March 3, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. R. N. Merritt, J. CASENAVE BACH, JR., of Stratford, Conn., to CARRIE, daughter of the late Thomas T. Wilmot, Esq., of Savannah, Ga.

MOORE—RISEDORF.—At Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb. 23, by Rev. G. Lewis Platt, Rector St. Paul's Church Mr. CLARENCE L. MOORE and Miss CARIE G. RISEDORF, both of Tivoli.

ROWE—PLATNER.—At Valatie, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1875, by Rev. Irvin Magee, D. D., of Albany, Mr. WALLACE B. ROWE, of Chatham, N. Y., to Miss LOUISE, youngest daughter of Jacob I. Platner, Esq., of Claverack, N. Y.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, March 2, MARY E. WILLIAMS, daughter of Mary J. and the late George N. Williams, and wife of Nehemiah H. Allen.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 6 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

BEERS.—In Newtown, Conn., Feb. 28, 1875, of pneumonia, ABNER BEERS, formerly of this City, in the 82d year of his age.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 2d inst., FREDERICK E. BUNKER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 292 Hicks st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—On Tuesday morning, March 2, WILLIAM ROSSELL FOSTER, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, from the church of Rev. Dr. Hutton, Washington square.

GAVIT.—In this City, on Monday, March 1, DANIEL E. GAVIT, aged 55 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, Frank H. Norton, No. 146 East 17th st., on Thursday, March 4, at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

Albany papers please copy.

HAPPY.—On the 2d inst., of pneumonia, GEORGE D. HAPPY, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Constitution Lodge, No. 241, F. and A. M.; Constitution Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M.; Union Council, No. 2, R. and S. M.; and Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at the Masonic Temple on Friday morning, the 5th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

The Companions of Constitution Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Masonic Temple on Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral ceremonies of our late Companion, GEORGE D. HAPPY. W. J. PIERCY, H. P.

H. C. PARKE, Secretary.

The Sir Knights of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, are hereby summoned to meet at their Asylum, Masonic Temple, to attend the obsequies of our late Sir Knight, GEORGE D. HAPPY, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of E. E. THORNE, Em. Com.

HAIGHT.—In Jersey City, March 2, 1875, ANNA CATHERINE, daughter of the late Warren and Catherine B. Haight, in the 43d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the burial services at St. Mark's Church, Jersey City, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HENDERSON.—In Brooklyn, March 2, ELIZA, widow of John Henderson, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her son, P. S. Henderson, No. 578 Washington av., Brooklyn, Long Island.

HIXON.—On Tuesday, March 2, 1875, CATHARINE M., wife of James R. Hixon and daughter of Oliver Holden, Esq.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., on Thursday, March 4, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

HOPPER.—On Tuesday, March 2, ABRAHAM J. HOPPER, aged 46.

Relatives and friends and members of Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., Sylvan Chapter, No. 188, R. A. M., and Constantine Commandery, No. 48, K. T., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of 8th av. and 131st st., on Friday next at 1 o'clock.

SUMMONS.—Members of Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge-room on Friday next, at noon precisely, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Abraham J. Hopper.

FRED. A. PHILLIPS, Master.

SYLVAN CHAPTER, No. 188, R. A. M.—Companions: You are hereby requested to unite with Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., on Friday, March 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion, ABRAHAM J. HOPPER. Services at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, 8th av. and 131st st. By order,

JOHN D. THEES, H. P.

CHAS. P. PEIRCE, Secretary.

CONSTANTINE COMMANDERY, No. 48, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to unite with Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., on Friday, March 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion, Sir ABRAHAM J. HOPPER. Services at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, 8th av. and 131st st. By order,

GEO. W. WALGROVE, E. C.

CHAS. P. PEIRCE, Recorder.

LE FURGY.—At Yonkers, March 2, ELIZABETH, wife of the late John Le Furgy, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 5th inst., at her late residence on Linden st., at 10:30 in the morning, and Dobbs' Ferry, at the Presbyterian church at 12 o'clock. Trains leave Thirtieth Street depot at 8:25, and Grand Central at 9:10 A. M. Carriages waiting at depot in Yonkers.

LUSK.—In this City, March 3, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH F. LUSK.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her son's residence, No. 47 East 34th st., on Thursday, March 4, at 11 A. M. The body will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for burial.

MUNSON.—In Brooklyn, March 2, of diphtheritic croup, ARTHUR MASSEY MUNSON, eldest son of George and Mary E. Munson, aged 7 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 407 Grand av., Brooklyn.

ROWE.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 1, at the residence of her father, in Poughkeepsie, VIRGINIA, daughter of Jacob Rowe, aged 35 years.

Funeral services at the house, No. 103 5th av., Poughkeepsie, on Thursday next, at 2 P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SICKELS.—In Richmond, Va., Tuesday, March 2, HENRY, second son of John B. and the late Margaret M. Sickels.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SNEDEN.—On the 2d inst., FRANCES B., wife of G. W. Sneden, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 350 West 55th st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

UTTER.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, March 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH UTTER, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 4th inst., at 11:30 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, George C. Furman, on Ravine av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentifrice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AN OLD KING, THEY CALL HIM HEROD, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same plight as the king. Herod had no Worm Lozenges, but we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of every one but the worms.

FOR CUTS, WRAP UP THE WOUND IN the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. For chills and fever it has proved very efficacious. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

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THE MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.—*Boston Globe.*

IT HAS NO EQUAL.—*Newburg Journal.*

THE TIMES of Sunday next will contain even more than its usual variety of entertaining matter. It will be brimful of original sketches and tales, selections from the latest magazines, letters from THE TIMES' staff of home and foreign correspondents, and the fullest local reports of City and suburban events. It is unquestionably the best Family Paper ever printed.

ITS CIRCULATION IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Green-wood Cemetery to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees, will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 6, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 10 A. M.; On WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M.; On THURSDAY at 11:30, and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA," BY C. WELS—VERY effective arrangement of the best airs in Lecocq's charming Opera Bouffe, 75c.; also "Giroflé" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; galop, redowa, and lancers, 40c. ea.; "Mme. Angot," Wels, 75c.; "Du und Du" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Fledermaus" quadrille and polka, Strauss, 40c. ea.; "Awfully Jolly" galop, Aronson, 40c.; "Jack's Farewell," 35c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

"OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN." By J. J. SPRENG, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st. The *Medical Review* says: This pamphlet should be read by every lady.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at No. 384 Grand st. ROB'T MOORE, President.

JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, March 3, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	12	Spts. Turp., bbls.	605
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Crude Turp., bbls.	38
Cotton, bales	8,818	Tar bbls.	350
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	419	Resin, bbls.	5,355
Dried Fruit, pks.	234	Pork, pks.	409
Eggs, bbls.	365	Cut-meats, pks.	623
Flour, bbls.	10,991	Lard, pks.	2,073
Wheat, bushels	31,900	Lard, kegs	255
Corn, bushels	30,300	Stearine, pks.	108
Oats, bushels	42,950	Butter, pks.	4,405
Malt, bushels	1,251	Cheese, pks	1,772
Barley, bushels	2,500	Tallow, pks.	50
Grass-seed, bags	571	Pea-nuts, bags	300
Beans, bbls.	316	Rice, pks.	122
Corn-meal, bbls.	760	Sugar, bbls.	149
Corn-meal, bags	369	Starch, bxs.	100
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tea, half-chests	5
Flax, bales	68	Tobacco, hhds.	24
Hops, bales	44	Tobacco, bxs.	439
Hides, No.	8,394	Whisky, bbls.	1,610
Hides, No.	1,174	Wool, bales	101
Leather, sides	13,620	Syrup, bbls.	13
Lard-oil, bbls	210	Spelter, pieces	537
Moss, bales	220	Skins, bales	117
Lead, pigs	790		

COFFEE—Rio quoted steady on a fair inquiry; 2,517 bags by the Ontario sold at 17½c.@18½c., gold; and last evening, 1,663 bags by the Ontario and 1,051 bags by the Lidador at current rates. Other kinds very quiet and unsettled.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in rather slack demand, yet quoted steady. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@43c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$3.

COTTON—More demand has been noted for early delivery, in good part for export, but the firmer views of holders have been against free dealings; offerings generally lighter. Liverpool advices much more encouraging. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 1,983 bales, (of which 500 bales were on last evening,) including 100 bales to shippers, 400 bales to spinners, and 1,483 bales to speculators. And 500 bales, free on board, at Baltimore, at full rates....The business for forward delivery has been unusually brisk, and quoted up fully 3-16c. ⅌ lb., influenced, in good part, by the more favorable Liverpool reports; but the later dealings indicated a decline of 1-32c. ⅌ lb. on the advices of increased receipts at the shipping ports, closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,400 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening and 17,000 bales to-day,) with 2,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; April at 16 23-32c.@16¾c.; May at 17 3-32c.; June at 17 13-32c.; July at 17 21-32c.; August at 17¾c.@17 25-32c.; September at 17 1-16c.; October at 16 11-16c.@16¾c., and November at 16½c. ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 8,818 bales, of which 1,232 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 14,666 bales, against 11,645 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in less demand since our last, on the basis of $2 35@$2 40, currency, for full count.

FISH—A fair business has been reported in the leading kinds of stock, which have been quoted firm. We quote: Dry Cod at from $6@$6 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9 50@$14 50; No. 2 at $8 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 50@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring at 97c.@$1 02½ ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The severe snow-storm impeded business....State and Western Flour has been quoted generally firm, but has been without much animation. Shipping grades in meagre stock, and stiffly held, checking trade, though a fair demand has been reported for desirable lines. The sales since our last have been 13,850 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 40; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 85, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 75, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,650 bbls. shipping stock, nearly all Western and State Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour, steady, on sales of 1,070 bbls....Rye Flour, firm; 450 bbls. sold....Corn-meal, fairly active, but poorer qualities quoted cheaper. Sales equal to 1,100 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75, and sundry lots of Yellow Western, very poor to very choice, at $3 40@$4 40, the latter an extreme.

GRAIN—More activity has been noted in Spring Wheat at a shade higher prices. The purchases have been mostly on export account, and chiefly of No. 2 Milwaukee and No. 2 Chicago, in store, and No. 1 Spring, good to choice, afloat. Winter Wheat held firmly, but inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 165,500 bushels at $1 15@$1 19 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 17½ for Milwaukee, $1 17 for Sheboygan, and $1 16½@$1 18½ for fair to prime Minnesota, (the latter car stock,) afloat; $1 12½@$1 15 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 12½ for prime, in store, and $1 14 for very choice do., in store; $1 10@$1 13 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 10@$1 11 for fair to prime, in store; $1 06@$1 09 for No. 3 Spring; $1 23@$1 25½ for fair to prime Red Western; $1 25½@$1 26 for Amber Western, and $1 26@$1 34 (nominally) for White do. ....New Corn has been quoted a shade firmer on restricted offerings, but has been comparatively quiet, exporters operating with less freedom. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels at 83c.@84c. for ordinary to choice New Mixed Western, mainly at 83½c. for good average stock, afloat; 83¾c.@84c. for New Yellow Western, and 83½c.@84c. for New White do....Old Corn wholly nominal....Rye dull and nominally unchanged....Barley very quiet at about yesterday's quotations. A boat load of fair Canada West rumored sold at $1 25, but rumor not confirmed; also, 8,000 bushels on private terms....Of Malt, sales have been reported of 3,000 bushels choice two-rowed State Barley Malt at $1 30@$1 35; and 3,500 bushels Wheat Malt at $1 07 ⅌ bushel, both on time....Peas, inactive at previous figures....Oats have been very moderately dealt in at rather lower prices. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels at 66c.@69c. for poor to choice; Mixed Western, 68c.@71c. for poor to very choice White do., chiefly at 68½c. for good, in store, and 68c.@68½c. for car-stock, afloat; 67c.@70c. for Mixed and White State, odd lots....Hay, Straw, and Feed without change of moment as to prices; trade rather slow.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been sparingly inquired for since our last, with domestic Cloth quoted at 11½c.@12c. Calcutta bags nominal at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Inactive at former rates; stock, 70 tons and 161,031 bales foreign, and 40 tons dressed American.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand at unaltered prices; sales, 1,270 Matamoras, 126 Dry-salted do., 900 Port-au-Platte, 700 Vera Cruz, 372 Porto Cabello, and 1,500 Dry Western on private terms. Stock in first hands here to-day, 165,000 Hides and 548 bales do., against 90,600 Hides and 710 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been comparatively dull, with prices ruling rather weak. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to choice, new, 35c.@42c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 30c.@40c.; Western, new, 30c.@40c.; Yearlings, 15c.@35c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 40c.@45c., ⅌ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted steady as to values, but have met with a slow sale in most instances.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate request, and held with firmness.

MOLASSES—Dull, to-day; quotations unchanged. The cargo of new crop Sagua mentioned a day or two since, has been taken for refining at 39½c. ⅌ gallon, as it runs.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted steadier, on less urgent offerings and a moderate demand. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 21¾c.@21⅞c., cash, ⅌ lb. Sales, 100,000 lb. at 21¾c. ⅌ lb....Copper products have met with a rather moderate inquiry, since our last, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 20c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ⅌ lb....The business in Iron is without much show of life. The offerings of Scotch Pig are on a restricted scale, and holders are more confident in their views, but trade is rather slow; 200 tons Eglinton sold at $33@$34 50; 30 tons Glengarnock on private terms, and 75 tons Coltness at $38 ⅌ ton. American Pig has been offered with less urgency, and full prices have been claimed, checking operations, though rather more demand has been noted for supplies; sales of 800 tons, mostly No. 1, reported at full rates. Wrought Scrap has been held more firmly, on a meagre stock, but has been quiet; 400 tons sold at $35 ⅌ ton. Bar and Sheet Iron have been inactive at former figures. Iron Rails in rather more demand, with 1,500 tons new American reported sold at the works at about $48 ⅌ ton. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock, $36; Coltness, $38; No. 1 American Pig, $28@$30; No. 2 do., $25 50@$27; Forge, $24@$27; English Rails, $48@50, gold; American Rails, $48@$50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $33@$35, in full and small lots, ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold....There has been a slow trade call noted for Lead, with ordinary foreign Pig at $6 75@$6 87½, and American at $5 75, gold, on sales of about 300 tons of the latter; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet, 9⅛c., and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been in limited demand at $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $6 50@$6 75 for ordinary domestic....American Steel has been inactive at old quotations....Regulus Antimony has been in light request; quoted at 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c., gold, for American, ⅌ lb....Shot has been slow of sale at 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb....The dealings in Tin have been comparatively limited. Pig has been attracting very little attention; offerings have been on the increase, and values have favored purchasers. Straits quoted at 21c.@21¾c.; English at 21c.@21¼c.; Refined at 21¼c.@21½c.; and Banca at 24¾c.@25c., gold. Tin Plates have been in slack demand within our reduced range. Sales, 500 bxs. Coke on private terms. Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 50@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 50....Zinc has been in very moderate request at 9c.@9¼c., gold.

NAILS—Have been in limited demand on the previous basis of $3 40 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Generally dull, and quoted weaker in price; Strained to good Strained Resin, $2@$2 05 ⅌ 280 lb....Wilmington Thin Tar, from yard, at $2 37½; City Pitch at $2 25, delivered, ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine at 35½c., for Merchantable.

PETROLEUM—More sought after and quoted stronger toward the close....Of Crude, in bulk, 3,100 bbls. sold at 7¾c.@8c....Of Refined, here, 8,500 bbls. various March deliveries, up to the 20th, at 15⅜c.@15½c. And at Baltimore, 2,500 bbls. at 14½c. At Philadelphia, quoted at 15c....Refined in cases, 20c.@22c....City Naphtha, at 10¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been quoted lower, on a moderate trade for early delivery, in good part for export. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. New Western Mess, in lots, at $19 25@$19 40, closing at $19 25; with Prime Mess and Extra Prime as last quoted. And for forward delivery, New Western Mess, March options, quoted at $19 10@$19 15; April, $19 15@$19 25; May, $19 30@$19 40, without dealings....Dressed Hogs in demand at 9¼c. for City, and 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Western....Cut-meats dull, but steady; 25 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lb. average, sold at 10¼c.; and small lots of City bulk stock at former rates....Bacon held higher, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales, 35 bxs. City Long Clear, for Cuba, at 10⅝c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10⅜c.; Short Clear at 10⅞c.@11c.; Long and Short Clear at 10⅝c., at which latter rate 1,000 bxs. have been disposed of....Lard has been rather more freely dealt in, chiefly for forward delivery, opening about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower under the unfavorable Western advices, but subsequently rallying 1-16c. ⅌ lb., and closing firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c.; 40 tcs. City do. at 13⅛c., closing at 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13¾c.; 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c.@14c., with West India qualities quoted at 13½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,250 tcs., March options, at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 500 tcs., April, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 1,750 tcs., May, at 13 15-16c., closing at 13 15-16c.@14c.; and 250 tcs., June, at 14 1-16c. ⅌ lb....Beef fairly active at full prices; 140 bbls. sold, in lots....Of Beef Hams, 600 bbls. sold within the previous range of $19@$22 for good to choice....Trade in Butter has been quite moderate, though buyers, in most instances, have had the advantage as to values, on increasing supplies, particularly of other than the finest makes. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@35c., for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 35c.@40c. for choice to fancy do.; 15c.@26c. for poor to choice Western; 15c.@26c. for Rolls....Cheese has been in moderate demand, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ lb....Eggs have been unusually scarce and much wanted for prompt use, within the range of from 40c.@45c. for good to fancy. ....Lime stock quoted at 26c.@32c. ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Has been in request in a jobbing way, with Carolina, ordinary to choice, $6 75@$8 25; Louisiana, $6@$7 87½; Rangoon, free, at $6 50@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lb.; stock, 50 casks Carolina and 9,900 bags West India.

SALT—Has been in quite moderate demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 90c.@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet and somewhat nominal, with Crude quoted at 5½c., gold, free.

TEAS—Dull at irregular prices; 400 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

SEEDS—Of Clover, 150 bags choice Western sold at 10⅞c., and 300 bags fair State at 10½c.; market about steady. Other kinds in slack demand. Rough Flax quoted at $2 20@$2 30; Timothy at $2 80@$2 90, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 20, gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good demand, chiefly for refining account, on the basis of 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for fair to good, but holders have been generally claiming an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., thus checking operations. Sales reported to-day of 400 hhds. Refining Cuba on private terms, and 150 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. And last evening, 700 hhds. Refining Muscovado at 7 11-16c. ⅌ lb. And, lately, (but not previously reported,) 650 bxs. refining stock at current rates. Refined Sugars quoted ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher, on a livelier inquiry.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of equal to 245,000 lb. good to prime at 8⅜c.@8½c.; market steady....Of Stearine, 300 tcs. Western, to arrive, sold at 14c.; City, in hhds., quoted at 14⅛c.@14¼c.; market firm.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line have been quite limited for shipment, as well as for home trade purposes, at, however, essentially unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 hhds Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@23c.; 319 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf on private terms; 118 cases 1872 do. at 18c.; 100 cases 1870 do. at 11¼c.@11½c.; 265 cases 1873 New-York and 100 cases 1873 Pennsylvania on private terms; 145 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 9c.; 100 cases sundry growths, 7½c.@55c., and 300 bales Havana, in lots, at 87½c.@$1 25 ⅌ lb. Manufactured has been very moderately sought after within the previous range.

WHISKY—Advanced sharply on the Washington advices as to the tax, with a fair inquiry noted, but closed dull, and fully 1c. ⅌ gallon off the best price of the day, on more urgent offerings. Sales, 250 bbls., including 100 bbls. at $1 10 and 150 bbls. at $1 09 ⅌ gallon, closing tamely at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business in this line to-day was the notable activity in the way of Grain engagements at full previous rates, chiefly for (by steam) Liverpool, London, and Glasgow. The offerings of Cotton were fair to the sailing vessels, at firm rates, but light to the steam-ship lines, quotations by which were somewhat weaker. There was more inquiry for room for Flour and Provisions, at, however, rather easier figures. The chartering movement has been limited, but rates have been without important change. Tonnage for Petroleum, Lumber, and general cargo was in some request at about former rates. Grain tonnage in very slack request, particularly in the local market....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ⅌ lb., and 50 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 20s. ⅌ ton; and by steam, 700 bales Cotton (through freight) at 5-16d., with the nominal rate in the local market given at ¼d. ⅌ lb. for early shipments; 128,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 6½d.@7d., and 112,000 bushels at 7d. ⅌ standard bushel; 1,850 pks. Bacon and Lard at 30s.; 65 tons Clover-seed at 30s.@32s. 6d., mainly at 32s. 6d.; 25 tons Leather at 50s. ⅌ ton; 250 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For London, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, including 24,000 bushels at 9½d., and 16,000 bushels at 9¾d. ⅌ bushel; 350 bxs. Bacon and 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 450 pks. Seed at 40s. ⅌ ton; 135 bales Hops (direct) at ⅜d., and 100 bales do. (via Liverpool) at ⅝d. ⅌ lb.; also a British steam-ship, 770 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Hull, by steam, 25 bxs. Bacon (completing cargo of the steam-ship Othello) at 40s. ⅌ ton....For the United Kingdom direct, a British barkentine, 233 tons, with Oil-cake, in bags, from Philadelphia, at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 12,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; and 120 tons Provisions at 32s. 6d.@35s. ⅌ ton....For Dundalk, a British brig, 288 tons, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 75s....For Cork and orders, a British brig, with about 1,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d., and a Norwegian bark, with about 2,600 quarters do., from do., (a recharter,) reported at the same rate....For Antwerp, by steam, 600 tcs. Lard at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 400 pks. Seed at 35s. ⅌ ton; 150 cases Tobacco at 27s. 6d., and 120 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, equal to 200 tons Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton; also a German bark, 260 tons, placed on the berth, hence, with general cargo....For a Russian Baltic port, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 19-32d. ⅌ lb....For Christiania, a Norwegian bark, 303 tons, hence, with general cargo, including agricultural machinery, on private terms, quoted at 30s., as the nominal asking rate....For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, 607 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Montevideo, a British bark, 294 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Havana, an American bark, hence, with empty cks., reported at 80c....For St. Kitts, an American brig, about 1,900 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $850....For Nassau, an American schooner, about 3,400 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $750....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber from Pensacola, at $8 50....For Providence, an American schooner, with Lumber from Brunswick, reported at $6 50....For Bath, an American schooner, with lumber from Wilmington, reported at $6 50....For New-York, an American brig, 276 tons, with general cargo from Seville, reported on private terms, and an American schooner, with wood from a Mexican Gulf port, reported at $10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, March 3, 1875.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—On this forenoon trade in Beeves was active at 10½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¾ to 8 cwt. on 56 to 58 lb. net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Grass Calves were scarce, and were held on sale. Smooth quality Veals sold at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Coarse quality veals at 7½c. ⅌ lb. Sheep sold off in large lots on a brisk trade at 6c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Lambs not quoted. Several car-loads of Sheep remained unsold at noon. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City Dressed inactive at 9c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed at 8½c. ⅌ lb., on a very light run.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 108 Common Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 19 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 85 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 68 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., and $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 119 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 48 Illinois Steers from fair to good from 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 51 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 59 Illinois Steers from good to choice, from 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. W. J. Thompson sold for self and Coon, 53 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., and 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 6 cwt., strong; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., and $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7 cwt.; 33 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., and 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 48 generally good Illinois Steers, with a choice top, at 11¾c.@12c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for self, 98 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves, 36 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 16 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., with $10 off the lot, weight, 6¼ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., and 50c. off ⅌ head, weight, 6¼ cwt.; 53 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight, 6¼ cwt., strong; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight, 7 cwt., strong; 67 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight, 7 cwt., strong.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 165 State Sheep, weight 15,140 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 151 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,440 lb., at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 166 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,460 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 92 Indiana Sheep, weight 10,360 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb. William Elliott sold 200 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,400 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 92 Illinois Sheep, weight 8,900 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 51 Illinois Sheep, weight 5,270 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 82 Illinois Sheep, weight 8,200 lb., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 62 Illinois Sheep, weight 6,870 lb., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 40 Illinois Sheep, weight 4,500 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 12 cars of Sheep. S. McGraw sold 16 Veals, 141 lb. strong ⅌ head, at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards.—Judd & Buckingham held on sale 4 cars of Sheep.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—B. Knowlton sold 2 State Veals, weight 107 to 109 lb. ⅌ head, at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 6 State Veals, weight 90 to 115 lb. ⅌ head, at 9½c. ⅌ lb.; 16 State Veals, weight 145 to 150 lb. ⅌ head, at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards—1,337 head of Horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—2,049 Sheep, 5 Cows, 8 Veals.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—3,458 Hogs. 703 Sheep. There were no stock trains to hand on yesterday.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 1, 1875—228 Beeves, 3,011 Sheep, 128 Calves, 3,677 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,037 head, making total supply for the week so far 6,586 head or 389 cars, against 370 cars for same time last week, and 294 cars for same time last year. Market active and strong at yesterday's prices, most of the offerings disposed of, amounting to about 1,100 head. Sales, 450 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,039 to 1,240 lb., at $5 12½@$6 25; 300 head Ohio Steers, 875 to 1,298 lb., at $4 87½@$6 12½; 250 head Michigan Steers 1,106 to 1,428 lb., at $5 30@$6 60; 100 head Indiana Steers 1,021 to 1,256 lb., at $5 30@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making total supply for the week thus far, 6,800 head, against 14,000 head same time last week, and 13,600 head same time last year. Market fairly active and strong at yesterday's quotations. Very little stock offering and mostly disposed of. Sales comprised 2,000 head Western Sheep, averaging 81, 89, and 108 lb., at $5 12½, $5 50, and $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including 10 cars or 1,000 head, reported to arrive, 1,100 head, making total supply for the week thus far 7,700 head, against 7,400 head same time last week, and 10,800 head same time last year. Market slow for want of stock to operate with. Sales, 200 head, a few odds and ends only remaining unsold. Good Yorkers would bring $6 75@$7 10; Heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 50, and Choice, $7 60.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—Cattle—Good grades higher and stronger all around; receipts, estimated, 1,200; sales of shipping at $4 75@$6 85; Stockers, $3@$4 50; Butchers', $3 50@$4 75. Live Hogs excited; prices higher under small receipts, which are actually 3,000; sales of common to extra shipping at $6 85@$7 85; light, $6 50@$7; very choice, $8 bid; shipments, 3,800. Sheep nominal, at an advance of ¼c.@½c.; sales of common to choice at $4 25@$6 50.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 3.—The market remains quiet, and there is no change since last week. Sales show no material alteration in prices. There is rather more desire to sell on the part of holders, and fine wools could only be sold at concessions. Extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania are quoted at 53c.@55c.; Michigan and Western Fleeces at 49c.@52½c., and medium Fleeces at [illegible] for Ohio and Pennsylvania, and 52½c.@55c. for good lots of Western and Michigan. There is a scarcity of Combing and Delaine Fleeces, and this grade would meet with a ready sale at full prices. Good lots of super and extra Pulled are in demand, and sales at 50c.@55c. ⅌ lb., as to quality; inferior grades are very little inquired for.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, 90c.; No. 2 Spring, 87⅛c.@87½c., spot; 87⅛c., March; 88⅜c., April; 92⅜c., May; No. 3 Spring, 83c.@83½c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@64½c., spot or March; 65c. bid, April; 71¼c. bid, May; Rejected, 63½c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Rye quiet; unchanged. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 06@$1 06½, spot; $1 02, April. Seeds quiet and weak. Dressed Hogs nominal; no market. Pork lower and in fair demand at $18 05@$18 10, spot or March; $18 30@$18 32½, April; $18 62½, May. Lard lower and in fair demand at $13 15@$13 20, spot; $13 37½@$13 40, April; $13 57½, May. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 9⅞c., all loose, spot or March. Whisky—Panicky; difficult to get accurate quotations; sales late yesterday at 97c.; to-day, $1 09; held at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Flour firm and active for low and medium grades; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 25@$4 40; Double Extra, $4 50@$4 65. Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06@$1 06½, cash; $1 08¾@$1 08⅞ April; No. 3, $1 03. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c.; some sales at 63⅞c., regular. Oats firm, but inactive; No. 2, 56½c. Barley dull; No. 3 Spring, $1 10@$1 15; No. 2 do., $1 20@$1 22. Rye dull at $1 03@$1 05. Whisky stronger; $1 10 asked, $1 08@$1 09 bid, with no sales. Pork quiet at $18 62½@$18 75. Dry-salted Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon active and firmer; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c. Lard firmer; 13¼c. asked, 13⅛c. bid. Live Hogs firm and steady; sales of Yorkers at $5 50@$6 25; fair to choice, $6 50@$7 25; extra, $7 40@$7 60. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91¾c.; No. 2, 87⅛c.; April, 88⅛c.; May, 92⅝c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52c.; May, 56c. Corn quiet and a shade firmer; New, in store, 63c. Rye—Heavy receipts depress the market; No. 1, in store, 81c. Barley dull, declining, and neglected; No. 2 Spring, March, $1 08; No. 3 Spring, nominally, 98c.@99c. Provisions quiet; nominally easier. Mess Pork, $18, cash; $18 20@$18 25, April; Prime Mess, $16@$16 25; extra Prime, $13@$13 25. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Middles, 9½c.@10¼c.; all loose; Boxed Meats, ¼c. higher. Lard dull and nominal; Prime Steam, 13¼c.; Kettle 13¾c.@14c. Receipts—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—Receipts, all through freight—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee on private terms. Corn—New scarce and firm; sales, four cars, on track, at 77c.; three cars, in store, at 78c.; old neglected. Oats retailing only. Rye neglected. Barley heavy; no demand. Seeds dull; asking $2 85 for Timothy, $6 50 for medium Clover, and $7 25 for large Clover. Pork steady; $19 25 for heavy Mess. Lard steady at 14c. Dressed Hogs, $8@$9 25, according to quality. Highwines unsettled; nominally asking $1 14. A telegram to the Board of Trade says the Canal Board Committee will not report the result of their deliberation on the reduction of tolls, &c., until the next meeting of the Board.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet, but firm; Red, $1 07@$1 10. Corn firm at 66c.@67c. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye dull at $1 12. Barley dull. Butter dull. Clover-seed quiet at $1@$1 50. Pork dull at $19. Lard dull; nominal; Steam-rendered, 13¼c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7⅝c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides scarce at 11¼c. Whisky active and higher at $1 10. Live Hogs firm; active; sales of common at $6 25@$6 80; fair to medium, $7@$7 25; good to choice, $7 35@$7 80; receipts, 1,100 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 3.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17. Corn steady at 87c. Barley lower; prime Canada offered at $1 25. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted and $36 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; and Middlings, $30, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn nominal, 65c.@68c. Oats steady at 61c.@63c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Steam-rendered, 14c.@14⅛c.; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky firmer at $1 10. Bagging firm at 12½c.@13c.

TOLEDO, March 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; High Mixed, 68¾c.; May, 72½c.; Low Mixed, 67¾c.; no grade, 67¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seed, $6@$6 10. Dressed Hogs—Light, $8. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn advanced and in fair demand; Ear, 60c.@61c.; Shelled, 65c.@66c. in elevator. Oats quiet; unchanged. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Provisions quiet; unchanged.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn lower and in fair demand at 83c.@84c. for seed varieties. Lard unchanged and quiet. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c., all loose.

WILMINGTON, March 3.—Spirits Turpentine nominally 32c. Resin nominal at $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard, and $2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Wheat firm; unchanged; Corn steady, unchanged. Oats firm; unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard White, in car lots, 12c.; Legal Test, 13c.; small lots 1c. to 2c. higher.

ALBANY, March 3.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye dull and lower; sales of bag lots at 83c.@86c. Corn unchanged. Barley dull and drooping. Oats stronger, but inactive at 64c.@68c.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 4,662 bales; gross, 5,172 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,656 bales; to France, 8,584 bales; to the Continent, 684 bales; coastwise, 2,019 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 253,316 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,267 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 40,447 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Cotton firm; Middling 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,520 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,450 bales; sales, 1,720 bales; stock, 83,993 bales.

MOBILE, March 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 2,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 393 bales; to the Continent, 4,418 bales; coastwise, 816 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 57,771.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 291 bales; gross, 322 bales; exports coastwise, 290 bales; sales, 456 bales; to spinners, 75 bales; stock, 26,692 bales.

GALVESTON, March 3.—Cotton quiet with a light demand; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,302 bales; gross, 1,331 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,152 bales; sales, 1,384 bales; stock, 67,477 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 3—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, preferred, 40.

2:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 75c.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £148,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive firmer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 8 3-16d.; do., do., shipped April and May, at 8¼d.; do., do., deliverable March and April, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., deliverable April and May, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 47s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum, 31½f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, March 3.—Tallow, 39s. 9d.@40s. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 11¼d.@11½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 24s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Notwithstanding the storm yesterday, Wednesday, March 3, there was a good attendance at the Exchange, and considerable business was transacted, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Stephen J. Bidwell, Esq., Referee, sold two four-story and basement brick houses, with lots together, in size 56.5 by 100, on Washington square, north-east corner of Fourth street, for $68,000, the purchaser being Abram S. Hewitt. The same firm also sold at public auction the four-story brick store and tenement, with lease of lot, 24.8 by 75, No. 587 West Twenty-third street, northeast corner of Eleventh avenue, for $17,000, to Henry Stallmeyer. The lease has five years to run from May 1, with renewal, and the present ground rent is $200 per annum. Messrs. Bleecker & Co. also sold at public auction the four-story and basement brick front building, with lot, 25 by 75, No. 315 Delancey street, south side, 50 feet west of Goerck street, for $6,450, to H. D. Finn.

Samuel Kreizer, at public auction, disposed of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 17.3 by 68, No. 132 Second avenue, north-east corner of St. Mark's place, for $17,600, the buyer being Francis Frye.

A. H. Muller & Son, at a Commissioner's sale, under the direction of Messrs. E. F. Brown, H. V. Mead, and J. R. Edwards, sold the right, title, and interest of the late Gerardus De Forrest in and to the water-right, bulkhead, and land under water, 51 by 85 by 50 on West street, west side, commencing at the north-west corner of North Moore street, for $10,250, to Thomas Patton. Also, a lot 26.9 by 75.4 by 28.6, on West street, north-west corner of Harrison street, for $16,500, to G. W. Walsh.

The legal sale by D. M. Seaman, of a right, title, and interest in property on East Sixty-third street, west of Third avenue, was adjourned to the 10th inst., and the sale by Hugh N. Camp of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street, to the 17th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's proposed sales at the Exchange are of unusual interest, and should attract attention, the list being as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of Adon Smith, deceased, of the following valuable improved property: Three five-story brick buildings, with lots each 20 by 100, Nos. 587, 589, and 591 Third avenue, east side, 65 feet south of Thirty-ninth street; one five-story brick building, with lot, 24.8 by 100, No. 662 Third avenue, north-west corner of Fortieth street; one five-story brick building, with lot 20.5 by 100, No. 683 Third avenue, north-east corner of Forty-third street; three five-story brick buildings, with lots each 20 by 80, Nos. 693, 695, and 697 Third avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-fourth street; one five-story brick building, with lot 20.5 by 80, No. 679 Third avenue, south-east corner of Forty-third street; three brick buildings, with lots each 20 by 80, Nos. 671, 673, and 675 Third avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-third street; four five-story brick buildings, with lots each 23 by 72, Nos. 161, 159, 157, and 155 First avenue, south-west corner of Tenth street; one five-story brick tenement house, with lot 28 by 92.3, No. 240 East Tenth street, south side, 72 feet west of First avenue, in rear of above; one five-story brick building, with lot, 25 by 92.3, with brick building in rear. No. 317 East Ninth street, north side, 400 feet west of First avenue; one five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 93.11, No. 340 East Ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of First avenue; one five-story brick building, with lot 103.3, No. 540 East Fourteenth street, south side, between Avenues A and B; one brick stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 231 East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 200 feet west of Second avenue, and one four-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 24.2 by 112.11 by 27 by 111, No. 26 Clinton place, (Eighth street,) south-east corner of Greene street, lease from Sailor's Snug Harbor, expiring Nov. 1, 1894, ground rent, $750 per annum.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, with frame house in rear, No. 63 Sheriff street, west side, 125 feet south of Rivington street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 92, on East Eighteenth street, north side, 290 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.9 by 78, on Third avenue, west side, 63.3 feet south of Eighty-eighth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, a plot of ground, 52.5 by 17.2 by 20 by 34.6 by 72.5 by 51.8, with improvements, on Baxter street, west side, 46.4 feet south of Hester street.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

2 four-story and basement brick houses and lots, Washington square, n. e. cor. of 4th st., lots together in size 56.5x100, sold in one parcel	$68,000
1 four-story and basement brick-front building and lot, No. 315 Delancey st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Goerck st., lot 25x75	6,450
1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lease of lot, No. 587 West 23d st., n. e. cor. of 11th av., lot 24.8x75; term of lease, 5 years from May 1, with renewal ground rent of $200 per annum	17,000

By Samuel Kreizer.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 132 2d av., n. e. cor. of St. Mark's place, lot 17.3x68	$17,600

By A. H. Muller & Son.

Right, title, and interest in water right, bulkhead, and land under water on West st., n. w. cor. of North Moore st., lot 51x85x50	$10,250
Right, title, and interest in lot on West st., n. w. cor. of Harrison st., 26.9x75.4x28.6	16,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 2.

Baxter st., No. 64, 25x56.10; Julia, wife of I. Elsbach to S. Kalisch	$16,300
Chatham st., No. 4, and Catharine st., No. 6, 43 ft. on Chatham st., 34.5 on Catharine st., thence 60 ft. on one side and 30 ft. on other side; Charlotte F. White, widow, to W. N. Seymour, J. H. White and J. E. Brush of W. N. Seymour & Co.	2,195
Henry st., s. s., 215.3 ft. e. of Scammell st., 25x½ block; B. Joachim to A. Buge	23,000
Houston st., s. s. 40 ft. w. of Pitt st., 20x50; A. Buge to Anna, wife of B. Joachim	15,000
Water st., s. s., extending from Pine st. to Depeyster st., 69.3 ft. on Pine st. and 64 ft. on Depeyster st.; Depeyster st., s. w. s., (No. 6,) 16.4x36.11; E. R. Durkee, Z. Case to C. P. Hatch	140,000
Same property; C. P. Hatch to E. R. Durkee, Z. Case, G. Crary, and G. H. Burgess, of E. R. Durkee & Co.	140,000
27th st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9; S. Zeimer to G. Herdtfelder	20,000
29th st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x98.9; A. Frank to H. Frank	6,500
46th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 27.8x90.8, (interior gore 370 ft. w. of 9th av. and 23.7 ft. n. of 46th st., 76.10x25x80.9;) 46th st., n. s., adjoining first lot above described, 0.4x—; D. Cella to A. Tormoso	5,000
Same property; A. Tormoso to Angela, wife of D. Ceila	5,000
47th st., s. s., 79 ft. e. of 6th av., 19x90; C. E. Beebe, W. G. Brown, J. B. Norris, Executors, to Emily A. Brown	22,000
51st st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; W. H. Demarest to N. C. Husted	26,000
53d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5; Sarah V., wife of B. C. Thornal, to E. M. Voorhees	33,000
55th st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of 2d av., 17x100.4; A. Hassey to H. Immen	13,000
55th st., n. s., 395 ft. e. of 9th av., 15x100.5; J. Thompson to J. H. Odell	18,500
56th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 125x100.5; G. Herdtfelder to S. Zeimer	31,000
56th st., n. s., 692 ft. w. of 5th av., 19.4x100.5; Mary B. Seltzer, widow, to D. Hecht	35,000
74th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 22x102.2; W. H. Hall to J. Reckendorfer	37,405
80th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100; W. Rau to Sarah Weselman, widow	19,000
82d st., s. s., 87 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x102; T. Boese, Referee, to B. Earle	3,500
112th st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.11; E. D. Gale, Referee, to H. W. Brooks	2,500
133d st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th av., 40x99.11; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Lucretia C. Smith	3,250
Nagle av., centre line, plot No. 88, Fort George property, 199.10x311.7x61.3x183.2x400, except lot as follows: Nagle av., centre line, n. s., 739 ft. e. of centre line Elwood st.; runs n. 25x200; Rosalie, wife of J. Pere, to Dora Cohen, widow	30,000
1st av., w. s., 72.1 ft. n. of 4th st., 24.2x100.1; J. Ohmeis to Elise Mechler	32,000
2d av., e. s., 60.5 ft. no. of 55th st., 20x63; H. Immen to A. Hassey	16,000
6th av., e. s., No. 926, 25x75; M. Arris to W. Sperb, Jr.	40,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Avenue A., n. e. corner Houston st., runs n. to 1st st., thence s. e. to Houston st., and thence n. w. to beginning; G. Herdtfelder to S. Zeimer	$50,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Washington st., n. e. corner Albany st., 5 years, per year	$1,200
Wooster st., No. 155, 2 years, per year	1,550
Broome st., No. 252, 3 years, per year	1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 3 West 46th st.; size, 22x60x100; all in good order; will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 231 West 45th st., in fee; size 21x56x100. Apply on the premises, or of R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS.—FOR SALE, reasonably, to close copartnership, with buildings complete for any manufacturing purposes; twenty-four full lots; Avenue C and 14th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

ALL OWNERS OF DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, furnished or unfurnished, in New-York or Brooklyn, can procure immediate and responsible purchasers and tenants by sending full particulars and lowest prices and rentals to Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW COMPLETE SPRING list of desirable houses. N. B.—Money loaned promptly on mortgage. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st., (Union square.) V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

$25,500 WILL BUY THE MOST AT- tractive three-story, high-stoop brown-stone house now in the market, on 25th st., near 4th av. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

$20,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS BROWN- stone English basement house on 34th st., near 7th av. See it. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESI- DENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, cheap. Apply to B. C. THORNAL, on the premises, No. 69 East 53d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, twenty-eight miles from New-York, with unequaled facilities for reaching the City; twenty acres of land, cheerful, well-built house, gardener's cottage, large barn, fruits of all varieties in full bearing, pure water, perfectly healthy, views of river and mountain unsurpassed in beauty and extent, rural walks and drives of great beauty; in fact, all that is required for a pleasant country home. Address Box No. 21 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER, OR TERM OF YEARS.—Two adjoining mansions, completely furnished, with stables, gardens, fruit, shade trees, &c., fronting on East River, at Whitestone, Long Island, within five minutes' drive of steam-boat and railway; only forty minutes from New-York City Hall. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 128 Broadway, New-York, or C. W. SMITH, Whitestone, Long Island, (Whitestone *Herald*.)

GROVE HALL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST GENTLEMAN'S country seats on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; $60,000 in fine mansion and other improvements; 3,000 bearing fruit trees. Apply daily, between 4 and 5 P. M., at No. 6 West 22d st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AND VICINITY.—DWELLINGS, STORES, AND FARMS TO LET.—Dwellings and stores located centrally and convenient to the railroad depots; farms near Elizabeth, at short distances from railroad lines, and suitable for dairy or trucking purposes. Also to let, a fine country residence near the City. Apply to the owner, AMOS CLARK, JR., No. 7 Arcade, Elizabeth, N. J.

ON HUDSON RIVER, WEST BANK.—A fine farm of 150 acres, ¾ mile fronting the river; 2 houses; large and new outbuildings; dock for steamboats to land; a fine grazing farm, or a place for a gentleman of taste to improve into an elegant country seat. Will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for a smaller place on the Sound, or property in New-York. It is on a healthy and beautiful part of the river; is unencumbered. Address FARM, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
TWELVE HOUSES AND LOTS ON 3D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 44TH STS., INCLUDING THREE CORNERS.
FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS SOUTH-WEST CORNER 1ST AV. AND 10TH ST.,
AND HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 9TH, 14TH, AND 34TH STS., AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY CORNER OF CLINTON PLACE AND GREENE ST.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
On THURSDAY, MARCH 4,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of Acton Smith, deceased, as follows:

THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots Nos. 587, 589, 591, east side, between 38th and 39th sts.

THIRD AVENUE.—Brick house and lot, No. 622, north-west corner of 40th st.

THIRD AVENUE.—Buildings and lots, Nos. 671, 673, 675, east side, between 42d and 43d sts.

THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots, Nos. 679 and 683, north-east and south-east corners of 43d st.

THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots, Nos. 693, 695, 697, east side, between 43d and 44th sts.

FIRST AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.—Five brick houses and lots, Nos. 155, 157, 159, 161 1st av., and No. 240 East 10th st., being on the south-west corner.

EAST NINTH STREET.—Houses and lots, Nos. 317 and 340, between 1st and 2d avs.

EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Brick building and lot, No. 540, west of Avenue B.

EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—Stable and lot, No. 231, between 2d and 3d avs.

CLINTON PLACE, CORNER GREENE STREET.—Four-story brick house and lease of lot, No. 26 Clinton place, south-east corner of Greene st.

Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage.

Book maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNES- DAY, March 10, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of Wm. E. Wilmerding, deceased.

No. 141 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by about 65 with extension by 106; also, 1 lot in rear, on 15th st., 22 by 100. Full particulars at No. 106 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO RENT, BY HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED.—Park av., near 39th st., elegant four story; Madison av., near 66th st., very elegant; West 46th st., near 5th av., four story, 21x56; West 49th st., close to 5th av., four story, 20x55; East 31st st., near 5th av., four story, 22x60; Madison av., near 54th st., four story, 25x55, very elegant; West 22d st., near 5th av., three first-class full-size houses; East 46th st., close to 5th av., elegant four story, full size; 5th av., near 19th st., elegant full-size house and stable; West 54th st., near 5th av., four story, 25x65; West 34th st., near 5th av., two full-size elegant houses; West 39th st., near 5th av., four story, 20x60. Also a large number of houses in almost every street, from 9th st. and above Central Park. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

N. B.—List of nearly 200 houses, FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED, free, on application by mail or otherwise.

TO LET—ON 58TH ST., ONE BLOCK AND A HALF from 8th av. entrance to Central Park, a splendid four-story brown-stone house, size 19x50, lot 100; finished in hard wood; all the latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c.; rent low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

MADISON AV., OPPOSITE THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity.—An elegant medium size residence; handsomely finished in hard wood; immediate possession; price low. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—THE HALF OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, built for two families; eight rooms, all lighted, with all modern improvements, separate; possession immediately. Apply to owner, No. 239 West 49th st.

FLATS TO LET IN ONE OF THE BEST buildings up town; every improvement; good entrance; building new; possession 1st of April; $60 to $100 a month. YATES, 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST., to a small private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—FIRST FLOOR EXTENSION; also second floor for business or as apartments.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TWO FINE LARGE HALLS ON THIRD avenue, near 34th st., in new building; suitable for society or lodge rooms, with good entrance; to a responsible tenant would give immediate possession and long lease on favorable terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

CORNER 34TH ST. AND 3D AV., SECOND floor, beautiful show-room, large and light, suitable for business purposes; would let or lease on favorable terms; immediate possession. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR A FRENCH flat, furnished or unfurnished, with about six rooms, between 8th and 23d sts., 2d and 6th avs. Address F. T., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—LOFTS IN No. 114 East 14th st.; also, in Nos. 115, 117, 119, and 121 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—A PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE NO. 6 Pine st.; suitable for insurance business. Apply on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE CONTAINING eighteen or twenty rooms, suitable for a first-class boarding-house, between 4th and 6th avs., 12th and 23d sts. Address, stating full particulars, W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, A FLOOR PARTLY furnished, situated between Union square and 34th st., and 6th and 4th avs.; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address D. M. H., No. 71 Madison av.

WANTED—A COTTAGE, IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, modern conveniences, rent moderate, for the year, in Yonkers, Glenwood, or Carmansville. Address C., No. 896 Broadway, Room No. 19½.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; also, houses for sale, for which we have immediate customers. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell; competent and reliable servants; well recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., can be engaged servants of all nations; males and females; City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, or do plain sewing; has the best City references. Call in the millinery store, No. 715 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, NEAT young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; understands the care of children; has three years' City reference from last place, which can be seen; City or country; wears print dresses, and is obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and waitress; is neat, understands her work, and gets on well with other servants; has good references; desires a steady place; does not object to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-WORK AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a young, tidy American girl; is a good waitress and useful in every way; wages not so much object as a home; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Call or address M. M., 158 West 18th st., in rear, Room 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and nurse; is very fond of children; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 412 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant German girl; a thorough good servant; not afraid of work; best references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NICE, RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing, in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 411 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING or waiting, by a respectable young girl, with good City references. Call or address for two days at No. 338 East 24th st., second floor back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 11 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in the millinery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A VERY superior cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; makes all kinds of soups, jellies, side dishes, &c.; is a good pastry cook and good baker; can serve party dinners to suit the most fastidious; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED, RESPECTABLE woman, who is a good cook in every branch; is a first-class meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; will go in private family or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT COOK, in a private family; she is an excellent bread and cake maker, and can furnish undeniable references as to character and capability; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, fish, game, &c.; also, all kinds of French side dishes; no objections to the country; good reference. Apply for three days, if not engaged, at No. 246 Avenue A.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, a situation where a kitchen-maid is kept; she is a professed cook; exceedingly neat and good manager; references of the highest character. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS PROFESSED cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking; can be proved by the best references; is neat, quick, and speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO EXPERIENCED women; one as first-class cook, who understands American and French cooking, the other as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 245 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK, AND WILLING TO do the coarse washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has seven years' references from last place. Call at No. 723 Lexington av., corner of 58th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WITH good reference; would like a situation in a small private family. Address M. B., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS A good plain cook, and would assist with washing and ironing; private family preferred. Call at No. 134 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN a hotel or boarding-house; can be well recommended from present employers. Address Cook, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN; would do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small private family or general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, or would do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 62 West Washington place, top floor.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTable Presbyterian women in a private family; one as cook, other as waitress; best references. Can be seen at No. 329 3d av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook in a private family; will assist in washing if required; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 217 East 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds of English cooking; good reference. Call or address for two days 144 West 18th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS COOK, AND would do the washing of a small family; City references from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WHO CAN come well recommended by present employer. Call at No. 112 East 16th st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK OR LAUNDRESS; is willing and obliging; good City Reference. Call or address for two days at No. 430 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call or address No. 704 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—SUPERIOR CUTTER AND A thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go by the day, week, or month. Call for two days at No. 403 10th av., between 32d and 33d sts., one flight up.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would like a few more engagements by the day; evening and ball dresses; all the latest Paris fashions; references. Address A. B., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG girl who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CANADIAN YOUNG woman, as general house-worker and to take care of milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 521 2d av., corner 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman who is a good family laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; prefers the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and fineries, and has excellent City reference. Can be seen or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, for City or country; strong, capable, and willing; flutes, polishes, &c., in the best manner; does curtains, &c.; reference. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands French fluting and puffing; has good reference; would like to go to Morristown. Call at No. 410 6th av., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; would do chamber work and fine washing; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 321 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, understanding her business thoroughly, as attested by her references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; City or country; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 151 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 254 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; GOOD reference. Call or address No. 344 West 26th st., front basement.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A Protestant woman; is a competent seamstress; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or will take care of a grown child; many years' City references. Call at No. 464 3d av., in fancy store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, PROTestant, as lady's maid; is competent in hair-dressing and the duties which pertain; is kind and obliging; is willing to travel; City reference. Apply at No. 613 3d av.

LADY'S MAID.—AS COMPETENT LADY'S MAID, or to take care of an old lady; speaks several languages; would travel; best reference. Call for two days at No. 256 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; understands hair-dressing; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, No. 2 West 48th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT trustworthy person as maid and seamstress; can dress hair and operate on different machines. Call at present employer's, No. 2 West 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WITH good references, as nurse and seamstress; she has her own sewing-machine to take with her. Address A. B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT AND experienced nurse, who has lived with her for a number of years. Address H. K., Nurse, Station D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, SEVENteen years of age, as nurse to a child or children over three years old; is intelligent, and can teach beginners German and English; is a very willing and obliging disposition. Inquire at present employer's, No. 22 West 60th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN as nurse; will take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will wait on an invalid lady; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th av., in the Hair store.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; a home more an object than wages; best reference. Inquire at No. 457 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A V. BY RESPECTABLE GIRL TO nurse an infant, or to take care of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 78 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON AS invalid or infant nurse in a first-class family; has first-class references. Call at No. 141 West 28th st.

PARLOR-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL, AGED TWENTY-two, who has lived in the best families, as parlor maid or chamber-maid, or both. Address H. T., care of Mr. Stuart, Park Theatre, corner 22d st. and Broadway, and she will call.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; is a good operator and embroiderer; would wait on a lady or assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 999 6th av., near 56th st., in millinery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT SEAMSTRESS, family sewing to take home, or will go out by the day; can do all kinds of white work; understands dress-making; is very much in need of work. Call at or address No. 208 East 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and different machines; best of City reference. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—CAN DRESS HAIR and operate on Howe's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; City reference. Call on or address No. 59 West 11th st., between University place and 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR YOUNG, TIDY waitress; understands taking care of silver, making salads—in a word, a butler's duties in a family; best City references. Can be seen at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young man as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS in a private family; no objection to do plain sewing; can do embroidery, or assist in chamber work; first-class City reference. Call at No. 322 West 40th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL who can do a large washing and good, plain cooking, wants general work or down-stairs work; is steady in her habits, and anxious to please her employers; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, SOME family washing to do at home. Call at No. 123 West 31st st., third floor front.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG, SMART, ENGLISH Protestant butler; best testimonials as to efficiency, sobriety, and deference. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A GENTLEMAN'S servant with the best of references, as butler or valet. Address H. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN-COOK, IN HOTEL, restaurant, or boarding-house; best City references. Address Cook, No. 128 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS COOK. CALL at No. 123 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE—BY A THOROUGHLY competent man of experience and ability; has driven in the City of London, Dublin, and for the last six years in New-York; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT man of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses: training young horses well to saddle and harness; is a good groom and steady driver; highly recommended. Address L. D., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MARried Englishman, no family; the man as coachman and first-class gardener, and for improvement of a gentleman's place; wife as cook and laundress, if required, or cottage; best reference. Address O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; understands his business thoroughly; or would take care of a gentleman's road team; has first-class City references. Address J. M. W., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a first-class man; will be highly recommended in every particular; is married; no incumbrance; strictly temperate. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., at present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL FAMily; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a good gardener; will be found willing and obliging; five years' first-class reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN wanting coachman and groom apply at late employer's, No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 4, or private stable No. 152 West 24th st., for W. S.; five years' reference.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED man, aged thirty-four years, one child two years old, who is thoroughly experienced in, and a good worker at, all kinds of farming, cropping, dairy work, machinery, &c.; also, a good flower and vegetable gardener; hot-house, graperies, budding, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN Irish Protestant man, aged twenty-one, who can do farm-work as done in the old country; also milk, care cattle and horses, drive, do vegetable gardening; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT, practical gardener, aged thirty-three, strictly temperate; married; one child; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; care and treatment of all kinds of stock; best references. Address Gardener, No. 243 West 10th st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; MARried; understands management of green-house and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, &c.; is well experienced in laying out and improving places; first-class City references for capability and sobriety. Address C. H., Henderson's seed store, 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man, no family; is experienced in green-house, grapery, lawns, fruits, vegetables of all kinds, and accustomed to having charge of men; City references. Address for three days, Gardener, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife; no family; the man as thorough practical gardener; understands the management of hot and cold graperies and other fruits; good vegetable gardener and florist; wife as good cook and laundress; best references. Address H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-class gardener; wife as laundress or dairy-maid; man has had ten years' experience in gardening and farming; best City reference. Address S. V., West Chester Post Office, Westchester County, N. Y., for two days.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY AN ENGlishman; twenty-three years' experience in some of the largest and best establishments in Europe and five years in America; wages moderate; strictly temperate. Address Florist, B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, GERMAN; practical in green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; best of references as to character and ability. Inquire at or address Thorburn's, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN AND wife; the man to do gardening and attend to cows and horses; the woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter, if required. Call or address, for two days, No. 528 Pearl st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAN GROW all kinds of vegetables; understands the care of horses, &c.; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address W. L., No. 456 Greenwich st., for three days.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and gardening in all its branches; best references. Address T. Cox, gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man of long experience as gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; best of references. Address, by letter, Irwin Aiken, No. 29 Cliff st.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS the care of green-houses and graperies; Scotch; married, one child; first-class reference. Address T. F. C., or call at seed store No. 67 Nassau st.

MALE NURSE.—ANY INVALID OR INFIRM GENtleman in want of an experienced nurse or attendant can address or call on Ellis, store No. 692 6th av.; medical and private references.

WAITER.—BY A DANE, WITH EXPERIENCE AND City references; speaks English; is quick, intelligent, willing, and a good waiter. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man (German) as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; City references. Address G. W., No. 354 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN, SPEAKS ENGlish, French, and German, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; first-class City references. Call or address G. T., No. 309 Broome st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; experienced, from Paris, London, New-York; good references. Address V. L., No. 36 East Houston st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City references. Address W. A., Fifth Avenue Market, 44th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $5,000—AN ENERGETIC man to help build up a sure-paying business. Address E. O. B., No. 37 Park row, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN LIBerty and Canal sts., a small iron key, (No. 27,) attached to white metal chain. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to A. STARK, No. 13 Delancey st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ELTIC……SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
ALTIC……SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
EPUBLIC……SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC……SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold: steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA..WED., March 3|CUBA……WED., March 17
JAVA……WED., March 10|ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

CITY OF TOKIO……March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sat. Mar. 6, 3 P. M.|Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M.
England, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A. M.|Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Denmark……Tuesday, March 9, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE……SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ……SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE……April 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100……Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA……March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING……March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN……March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, will sail on SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, March 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin……$100 gold.
Second cabin……60 gold.
Steerage……24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK…Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON…Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL…Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER…Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK……Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA……Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ……Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA……Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA……Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, March 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ETNA……March 13.
ANDES……March 31.
HAYTI.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ATLAS……March 5.
CLARIBEL……March 22.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17 Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Tuesday, March 2.|Colombo, Saturday, April 3.
Virago, Saturday, March 20|Yeddo, Saturday, April 17.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.
First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.
Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st., CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7. P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING—AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, March 4, 5, and 6, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY this week. GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED STYLES. Cloth models, with every pattern. Patterns now ready.

MILLINERY.

RELIABLE PATTERNS OF THE SPRING STYLES.—Mme. DEMOREST'S continuous GREAT SPRING EXPOSITION of all the most Useful, Artistic, and Fashionable Designs for Ladies' and Children's Dress, No. 17 East 14th st., New-York, and all the Agencies. What to Wear, 15 cents. Portfolio of large illustrations, 10 cents. Now ready, post free.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 153 EAST 38th st.; room for coachman's family. Apply to J. B. MARBECELLA, No. 532 3d av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

A PRIME INVESTMENT.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF
JERSEY CITY.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

Having decided to dispose of the estate of the late Samuel Cochran, we offer the following property, at private bids, in manner following:

Sealed bids to be received at any time, but will not be opened until the 20th day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., addressed to GEORGE MOORE, President of the West Side Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.

BIDS MARKED COCHRAN ESTATE.

Brokers will be entitled to full commission for any sale effected through them.

House No. 158 West 53d st., 100 feet east of 7th av.; a new four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house; size 19x60; containing all modern improvements, built in most thorough manner by days' work, and finished in first-class style for owner's use; size of lot, 19x75 on one side, and 80 on the other.

No bid will be considered below $20,000.

The present value of lot is……$10,000
Cost of producing house in its entirety……19,000
House and lot, total cost……$29,000

One mortgage of $9,000 on house, held by Savings Bank.

Also, two full lots on north side of 51st st., between 10th and 11th avs., 475 feet east 11th av.; mortgage $1,500 on both.

No bid will be considered below $2,500 each.

Three full lots on 116th st., and three full lots on 117th st., directly in rear of 116th st. lots, between 7th and 8th avs., 400 feet east of 8th av.; these lots will be sold in pairs, that is, one on 116th st. and one on 117th st., directly in rear, together; 116th st. is a 100 foot street, and is being macadamized, and finished in every respect as a Boulevard, from Avenue A to the Grand Boulevard: lots on this street are held as high as $8,000 each at the present time.

One pair of lots is free and clear, the other two pair are mortgaged for $3,000 each.

No bid entertained below $8,000 a pair.

One plot of ground on Dean st., 275 feet from Paca av., Brooklyn, 75 feet front by 175 feet 2½ inches deep.

No offer entertained below $1,000.

The Executors reserve the right to sell any or all the foregoing property at private sale, prior to the date for opening bids.

GEORGE MOORE,
W. F. MARTIN,
A. T. SERRELL,
Executors of Estate of Samuel Cochran.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR $985,600.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of Stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7, chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, payable Nov. 1, 1910, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November……$685,600

Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of $100,000 in one, two, and three years respectively, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..$300,000

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 19, 1875.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th March, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of said Company have submitted a plan for the reorganization of the bonded debt of said Company, and a circular giving the details thereof will be furnished to any bondholder by sending his address to A. H. SIBLEY, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York, or to James H. Muir, Secretary of the Company, at Detroit, Mich. JAS. H. MUIR, Secretary.
Feb. 25, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds. S. H. MELVIN, President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

$50,000 CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO Railroad Bonds, or $100,000 Northern Pacifics wanted in exchange for a desirable lot of unencumbered Western property. Address PACIFIC, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

$10,000 WANTED ON IMPROVED real estate in Michigan, for five or more years; security ample; advertiser will refer to City acquaintance. Address for Thursday and Friday, N. P. C., Grand Central Hotel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,
Has one of her finest parlor suites and a smaller one now ready for occupancy, with or without private tables.

Arrangements can now be made, temporarily or for the year, and also for the Summer in her house in Saratoga.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly located double house No. 45 5th av.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—VACATED 1ST of March—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board; also table board; house and locality first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—A PARLOR FLOOR AND third floor furnished, to let, with all conveniences, at moderate price, with private table only; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also, a single room; terms moderate.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO one or two gentlemen at No. 37 3d av.; reference required; ring the bell.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND-STORY FRONT rooms; also, a single room to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home. No. 61 West 17th st.

TENTH ST., NO. 41 EAST—ONE LARGE FURnished room; also hall room, with board; second floor.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room with board, for gentleman and wife.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, SON, (SIXteen,) and maid, five furnished rooms; private meals; neighborhood Fifth Avenue Hotel preferred; prices must be low and named in description and reply; none other will be noticed; references first class. Address APARTMENT, Box No. 354 Post Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD with a sociable private family, where he can spend some evenings in their company; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, HOME COMFORTS, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. WEEKS, as surviving partner of the late firm of F. S. Weeks & Co., Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of March, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy," that we have filed an account of our receipts and payments as assignees of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting we shall apply to the court for an adjustment and settlement of our said account.
Dated this 2d day of March, 1875.
JOHN D. MAIRS,
THOMAS C. SHEPHERD,
Assignees, No. 510 West 23d st., New-York City.
W. HOWARD WAIT, Attorney for Assignees,
No. 18 William st., New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK VENTHIEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Frederick Venthien, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD C. HAYNES, GEORGE V. MOREY, and JAMES B. MOREY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Archibald C. Haynes, George V. Morey, and James B. Morey, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS O. MEHLEN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Charles Brink and Nicholas O. Mehlen, both late of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1875.
f25-1aw3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MAYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Morris Mayer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1875.
mh4-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. FOWLER and EDWARD FOWLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the first day of March, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Charles R. Fowler and Edward Fowler, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the second day of January, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. MARTIN KATTENHORN, Assignee,
mh4-1aw3wTh* No. 88 Wall street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MAYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Morris Mayer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1874. HENRY H. RICE, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.

DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.—PROPOSALS—Department of Public Charities and Correction—until March 12, 1875. See City Record.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor……Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager……A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
SEVENTY-FOURTH TO EIGHTY-FIRST TIME.
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 6, THIRTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
SPECIAL MATINEE for the benefit of the widow of WILLIAM M. SANDERS, late master carpenter at this theatre, when will be produced with its original scenery and cast,
THE GENEVA CROSS.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI TO-NIGHT
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 4,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
RISTORI, in her original rôle of ELIZABETH, supported by her complete dramatic company.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) only time of Legouve's MEDEA. MEDEA.
RISTORI, in her grandest rôle, MEDEA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GALA RISTORI MATINEE.
Only matinée of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THE RISTORI NIGHTS NEXT WEEK will be MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.
MONDAY (by request,) last time of MARY STUART.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 9 and 11,
First production in America of
VICTOR HUGO'S RENOWNED TRAGEDY,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI (first time) as LUCREZIA BORGIA.

RISTORI MATINEE—SATURDAY—ELIZABETH.
LYCEUM THEATRE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
GRAND GALA RISTORI MATINEE.
Only time at a matinée of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
RISTORI in her original rôle……ELIZABETH
Reserved seats to all parts of the house, $2.

GILMORE

AND THE GREAT BAND OF THE REGIMENT.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1875.
Armory Twenty-second Regiment, 14th st. and 6th av.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the door.

MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, GEORGE W. MORGAN, ANTOINE REIFF, JR., Sig. G. MOROSINI, W. F. MILLS, Sig. E. MARZO, AUGUST ARNOLD, OTTO KUPHAL, Sig. A. MAGNI, MARK HALLAM, A. STEINHAUS—altogether forty-one eminent artists and Professors, give their personal attention to students in the different branches at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's, and BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
APPLICATIONS now received for the Spring term.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE……Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE SUCCESS, KING DING DONG.
NINETEEN HUNDRED POUND BALLET.
GUS. WILLIAMS, the Garnellas, John Hart, Luke Schoolcraft, George H. Coes, John C. Stewart, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Morgan, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Emmeline Young, &c., &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
LIFE UP-TOWN—A BAD NIGHT'S REST.
HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT.
CHARMING LITTLE SUSIE.
SEATS RESERVED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.
The Commencement exercises of this institution will take place at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

ROBINSON HALL, FROM MARCH 8.
A SHORT SEASON OF GENUINE MINSTRELSY.
CALLENDER'S — GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
THE GREAT SOUTHERN SLAVE TROUPE.
As they appeared before Her Majesty the Queen of England, and in every principal city of the United States. Uproarious, original, and unequaled Plantation Delineations. Four end men; twenty-one Artists.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; box-office open Friday.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, MARCH 5, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY CONTINUE their popular parlor concerts at their room, 37 Union square, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. Choice programme.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PAINE'S—NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-TOWN, BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each; writing lessons, $3, monthly. Foreigners and backward persons taught privately, day and evening.

THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED TEACHERS and governesses obtained by applying at EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, No. 588 6th av., near 34th st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND young ladies. Address
Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMAN PROFESSOR of Music, (vocal and piano,) just returned from Europe, wishes a few more pupils, or to teach in a college; his rapid and very pleasant method of teaching warrants a perfect and quick success; terms moderate. Address PROFESSOR, No. 231 East 58th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Jauary, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Executors, &c., of
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, deceased.
n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-1aw6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS, Administrator, &c.
o15-1aw6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-1aw6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

WESTON AND JUDD

IN THEIR
SIX DAYS' CHALLENGE MATCH!

THE GREAT WALK

AT THE HIPPODROME!
EXTRAORDINARY PEDESTRIANISM OF THE CHAMPIONS!
SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE UNDERTAKING!
EXTRAORDINARY ENDURANCE OF BOTH PARTIES!
JUDGES SELECTED FROM THE ATHLETIC SOCIETIES CONSTANTLY IN ATTENDANCE.
Doors open day and night. Admission, 50 cents to all parts of the building, including Grand Menagerie.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Proprietor and Manager……Mr. Lester Wallack.

Mr. Wallack regrets to announce that the engagements entered into by Mr. Boucicault to perform in Boston and Philadelphia cannot be postponed beyond the month of March. This week will be therefore the
LAST WEEK
but three
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre,
and his last appearance here for the next two years, his engagements elsewhere extending over that period.
The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box-office.
SIXTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
108th to 114th performance.
Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin, Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY.
JACOB A. ZIMMERMAN'S BENEFIT.
☞ Begins at 1:30 o'clock. ☜
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS……as……Claude Melnotte
Miss ROSE EYTINGE……as……Pauline
A GREAT PLAY AND A GREAT CAST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK
JARRETT and PALMER……Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; NEXT (SATURDAY) MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MUZIO'S BENEFIT.
BENEFIT OF SIG. E. MUZIO.
Farewell performance of
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 5, at 7:30 o'clock,
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. HEILBRON, Miss A. L. CARY.
Signors CARPI, DEL PUENTE, SCHOLARA, HALL.
To be followed by
1. Overture from the Opera "Sorrentino"……Muzio
2. The Third Act of Ricci's Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Signors TAGLIAPIETRA, FIORINI, SCOLARA, &c.
3. First performance in America of two compositions of Rossini.
a. "Ave Maria."
MARESI, CARY, BENFRATELLI, and FIORINI.
b. The Song of the Titans.
FOR CHORUS OF BASS VOICES.
4. To conclude with the French National Hymn,
"LA MARSEILLAISE."
Sung by Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.

Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $12 and $16.

The sale of reserved seats will commence this (Wednesday,) March 3, at 9 A. M., at the box office of the Academy, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

Seats ($3) for sale at Academy; Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, JR., WILL read before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at Steinway Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, 1875, in place of Wendell Phillips, previously announced upon the season ticket. Commencement at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7:15.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the 26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875, at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

ART SALE.
THIS (THURSDAY) AND TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENINGS,
March 4 and 5, at 8 o'clock,
at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th av.,
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS RECENTLY IMPORTED,
Together with a collection of a private gentleman, embracing fine specimens of American, English, French, Italian, and Spanish Art.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. SMITH and CHARLES A. RALL, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction at No. 12 Pell street, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1875, at 11 A. M., all the property and assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of one Safe, a lot of Cotton Waste, Jute, Bagging, Hair, &c., and book accounts.—New-York, March 3, 1875. ARNOLD WYMAN,
mh4-1aw3wTh* Assignee, &c.

AUCTION SALE—BY J. HAVEN & CO., No. 23 Union square, March 15 and 16.
The magnificent stock of Mr. R. Lo Forte, Of Artistic Cabinet Furniture.
Particulars by HAVEN & CO., No. 39 East 13th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.
One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.
Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

BOY WANTED IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE; one that boards with his parents, acquainted with business, and must write a good hand. Answer BERNARD, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY RESIDING on the Hudson, a short distance from the City, an intelligent French woman as nurse and seamstress; one who is accustomed to children and converses both in English and French; wages $14. Address MADAME, Box No. 67 Post Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO CHAMber-work and waiting and assist with the washing; must be strong and willing, and bring good City reference. Apply from 10 to 1 at No. 114 East 45th st.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, FOR AN ARticle which will find a ready sale in all hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Address, with stamp, S. B. MERRITT, No. 91 Court st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED NOW OR APRIL 1.—GOOD FARMer and wife, or brother and sister, if the former grown up, or no family preferred; Scotch Will be seen for agreement, 10th and 11th March, at Ashland House, 4th av., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress, and to assist with chamber-work; Swiss or French preferred; must have unexceptionable references. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 29 East 38th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE LAD IN A BANKINGhouse, who resides with his parents; small salary. Address B. & S., Box No. 4,239 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK; COLORED OR white; with City references; none but the best need apply. Call at No. 14 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND GOOD CHAMber-maid, with City reference. Apply at No. 5 East 45th st., after 10 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager……MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS!

THE BIG BONANZA!

HOUSES CROWDED. LAUGHTER INCESSANT.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8.
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
SYMPHONY, Oxford, (first time)……Haydn
SINFONIA,
RECITATIVE, Awake, Saturnia, } Semele, II act…Handel
ARIA, Hence, hence,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
OVERTURE, Leonore, No. 2……Beethoven
SYMPHONY DRAMATIQUE, No. 4, D minor, Op. 95. (new)……Rubinstein
Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning at the box office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA. PARK THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
"SEIZE THE GOLDEN HOURS ERE THEY FLY!"
THE NIGHTS OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA ARE LIMITED.
Previous arrangements will prevent a renewal of engagement.
GEOFFROY, MINELLI, DE QUERCEY.
Mlles. KID, DOREL, VANDAME, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear.
Operatic chorus and orchestra led by M. VAN GHEL.
Scenery by MATT MORGAN, RICHARD MARSTON, WILLIAM VOEGTLIN. Costumes from Paris. Begins at 8; over by 11. Balcony entrance next door.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE TO OBTAIN GOOD PLACES AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1875.

COL. M. R. DELANY—DEAR SIR:—THE UNdersigned, citizens of New-York, knowing that you have had special opportunities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the social, moral, and political condition of the people of the Southern States, that you possess the requisite ability to impart that information in a manner to prove of advantage to the cause of truth, and that your statements will be impartial, trustworthy, and reliable, with a view to the dissemination of such true statement, unite in making the request that you will, at an early date and place of your own selection; address the people of this City on the subject matter referred to above. Hoping that your engagements will permit an acceptance of this invitation, we remain, your fellow-citizens,

WM. H. WICKHAM, JOHN COCHRANE,
WM. C. BRYANT, T. DEWITT TALMAGE,
A. R. CHISHOLM, BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
JAMES H. SKIDMORE, and others.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1875.

Hon. Wm. H. Wickham, Wm. Cullen Bryant, John Cochrane, Erastus Brooks, and others:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., permit me to say that it will give me much pleasure to address the people of New-York on the social, moral, and political relations of the races in the Southern States, at Irving Hall, on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 8 P. M., your committee having informed me that this place and date would suit them.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
M. R. DELANY.

THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED
To hear an address upon THE SOCIAL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL RELATIONS OF THE RACES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, at
Irving Hall, March 5, 8 P. M.
BY COL. M. R. DELANY,
(lately of the United States Colored Volunteers, and candidate for Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina.)

MACCABE.—LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. LAST THREE NIGHTS OF FREDERIC MACCABE, in his sparkling Monologue, BEGONE DULL CARE, AT ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

MACCABE.—LAST NIGHT BUT TWO. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notwithstanding the enthusiasm bestowed on the performances of FREDERIC MACCABE'S original specialty, BEGONE DULL CARE, it is respectfully intimated that it will be impossible for any further representations to take place in New-York for years after SATURDAY NEXT, March 6.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., EVERY EVENING AT 8, MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2, in all his great and original assumption of Characters, Songs, Improvisations and Sartorial Surprises. Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL concert, at the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, under the direction of Mrs. EMMA M. SKINNER, assisted by the following talent: Mme. Alfred, soprano; Miss Mary Gibson, contralto; Mr. Edwin H. Bennet, tenor; Mr. George E. Merrill, basso; Mr. Edward von Ette, violinist; Mrs. E. M. Skinner, pianist and accompanist. Admission, 50 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Two Exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.
FORTY LADIES WITH LUXURIANT HAIR.
PARIS BY NIGHT, with GRAND STORM EFFECTS.
ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS in the LECTORIUM.
Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. JOHN ALLEN……as……SCHNEIDER
After which the DUTCH HACK-DRIVER.
To conclude with the LOST SHIP.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.
Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

ORGANIST OR ASSISTANT ORGANIST.—By a person of experience; best reference given. Address J. A., Post Office Box No. 4,115.

LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.
STEINWAY HALL,
TO-TORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING.

"A WOMAN'S OPINION OF IT."

Rev. Robert Collyer says:
"I hope the Hall will be packed to hear her."
Worthy of her best fame as an orator, and honoring her woman's heart and soul.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Seats at box-office Steinway Hall, Windsor and Fifth Avenue Hotels, and No. 114 Broadway.

HENRY VARLEY,
EVANGELIST,
of
LONDON,
will
ADDRESS YOUNG MEN
on
SUNDAY EVENING,
at
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME,
at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. J. H. VINCENT WILL DELIVER his popular lecture, THAT BOY, at the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, commencing at 7:45 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the poor of the Ninth Ward.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—THE POLYTECHNIC Branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Mr. W. E. PARTRIDGE will read a paper on AMERICAN CAR-WHEELS AND CAR-WHEEL IRON. Admission free.
R. WEIR, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

THE EIGHTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE OF 1874-5, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered THIS EVENING, March 4, at Steinway Hall, by Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, JR. Doors open at 7:15 o'clock, commence at 8 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of INGALLS, MARK & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the above-named firm will be settled by JOSHUA K. INGALLS and JACOB MARK, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
J. K. INGALLS,
J. MARK,
F. H. M. WILDE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of INGALLS & MARK, who will continue the manufacture of Vault Lights at No 5 Worth st.
JOSHUA K. INGALLS,
JACOB MARK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER McCONNELL and ADAM SIM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The busines in future will be caried on by ALEXANDER McCONNELL who will sign in liquidation and assume all liabilities of the late firm.
ALEXANDER McCONNELL,
ADAM SIM.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1875.

No. 14 BROAD ST., March 2, 1875.

MR. EDGAR A. SCRANTON HAS AN INterest in my business from this date, which will be conducted under the firm name of ROBERT S. ANDERSON & CO.
ROBERT S. ANDERSON.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....March 3.

SENATE.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION—THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

After the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up at 1:30 o'clock this morning, amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to making it obligatory on the Secretary of the Treasury to have one or two printings of United States notes and securities executed by responsible companies, the work to be done within the District of Columbia; striking out the appropriation of $6,000 for copies of the map of the United States prepared in the General Land Office; striking out the appropriation of $5,274 75 for furniture and work at the Capitol building at Olympia, Washington Territory; striking out the appropriation of $1,500 for monuments in the Congressional Cemetery to the memory of deceased members of Congress.

The committee reported in favor of striking out the appropriation of $10,000 for new life-saving stations on Long Island Sound, but the Senate refused to do so.

The committee reported an amendment repealing the last clause of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, which amended the act to extend the laws of the United States relating to Customs, commerce, and navigation to Alaska.

Pending discussion on the amendment, the Senate at 2:30 A. M. adjourned.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On reassembling to-day the reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment under consideration at the close of last night's session. The amendment was withdrawn.

The next amendment of the committee was to appropriate $365,000 to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds issued under the act of June 20, 1874, for the government of the District of Columbia, and providing that said bonds shall be payable, principal and interest, in gold; and providing further, that certificates for claims presented and allowed under the sixth section of the act of June 20, 1874, shall be presented for conversion, as provided by the seventh section of that act, within ninety days from the passage of this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the clause authorizing the payment of the principal and interest of the 3.65 bonds in gold. Agreed to.

The question being on concurring in the amendment as amended, it was laid aside informally at the request of Mr. Sherman.

The amendment of the committee extending the time for the payment of taxes in the District of Columbia till June, 1875, was agreed to.

Other amendments of the committee were agreed to as follows:

Reducing the appropriation for works of art for the library of Congress from $15,000 to $10,000. Increasing the appropriation for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from $345,000 to $375,000. Striking out the appropriation of $50,000 for a new steam tender for the Fifth Light-house District, and an appropriation of $100,000 for a new steam tender for light-house service on the Pacific coast, and appropriating $5,000 for a steam fog-signal for Yerba Buena, California.

The committee withdrew several amendments, striking out the appropriations for constructing three schooners and three steamers for the coast survey; also an amendment to strike out the appropriation of $50,000 for a steam-tender for the Seventh Light-house District. The amendment of the committee striking out the appropriation of $5,000 to enable the Department of Justice to aid the Commissioner of the General Land Office to recover certain lands, rents, and profits thereof, known as the Rancho Panoche Grande in California, was agreed to. The amendments of the committee reducing the appropriation for surveying the public land in Montana from $50,000 to $40,000, and in New-Mexico from $40,000 to $30,000, were agreed to.

The committee reported an amendment repealing so much of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1871, as requires the payment by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company of the cost of surveying and conveying the lands granted said company, but the Senate refused to concur in the amendment.

The amendment striking out the appropriation of $5,000 to meet the expenses of suppressing depredations upon the timber on the public lands, was withdrawn.

The amendment of the committee directing the telegraph companies having offices in the Capitol to take from the Capitol grounds and the streets around the same all telegraph-poles, and connect the lines with the Capitol by means of cables laid under-ground, was agreed to. Also the amendments appropriating $125,000 for the extension of the building for the Government Hospital for the Insane; $25,000 to complete the purchase of ground around the Columbia Hospital, in the City of Washington, and $10,000 for the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children in the District of Columbia.

The Committee reported in favor of striking out the clause appropriating $50,000 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase Gatling guns for the Army and Navy, but the Senate refused to strike it out—yeas 10, nays 21.

The amendment of the committee to strike out the appropriation of $5,000 for head-stones at the soldiers' graves in Woodlawn Cemetery, at Elmira, N. Y., and striking out appropriations to pay contestants for seats in the House of Representatives, and appropriating $50,000 for the payment of bounties to sailors and marines under existing laws were agreed to.

The committee reported an amendment striking out the clause appropriating $50,000 for continuing the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion, both of the Union and the Confederate armies, but withdrew the amendment at the request of Mr. Logan.

The committee reported an amendment to strike out from the clause appropriating $250,000 to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defense of the United States during the late insurrection the words: "And for arms and munitions of war taken for the said purposes by the United States from the State of Maryland." But the Senate refused to concur, and the clause was amended, on motion of Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, so as to read, "And for arms and munitions of war taken from States not in insurrection."

Other amendments of the committee striking out the appropriation of $50,000 to provide for the payment under existing laws for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States; the appropriation of $33,980 to pay the claims of the Dakota volunteer forces; and the appropriations for the purchase of land for United States forts and military posts in Texas, were agreed to. Also, the amendment striking out the appropriation of $25,000 to enable the Secretary of War to acquire a perfect title to the Brady collection of photographs of the war.

The committee reported an amendment striking out the appropriation of $150,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase, in accordance with his public bid therefor, the Stevens iron-clad battery.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed its purchase, and Messrs. ANTHONY and BAYARD spoke in favor thereof, and hoped the amendment of the committee would not be agreed to. The question being on the amendment of the committee to strike out the appropriation, it was agreed to.

Also the amendment appropriating $100,000 for the continuation of the building of the Custom-house at New-Orleans.

The committee withdrew the amendment reducing the appropriation for the continuation of work upon the new Custom-house and Sub-treasury at Chicago from $750,000 to $500,000.

The proviso in the House bill that the limitation upon the cost of the building heretofore fixed by law should be extended to $4,000,000, exclusive of the site, was struck out by the Senate.

The committee also withdrew its amendment reducing the appropriation for work upon the Cincinnati Custom-house and Post Office from $600,000 to $400,000, and the Senate struck out the proviso in the House bill limiting the cost of the building to $3,500,000.

The committee also withdrew its amendment reducing the appropriation for the continuation of the Post Office and Custom-house at Philadelphia from $750,000 to $500,000, and the Senate struck out the proviso that the cost of said building shall not exceed, when completed, the limitation now fixed by law.

The committee also withdrew its amendments to reduce the appropriation for new buildings at Hartford, Conn., and St. Louis, Mo.

The amendments of the committee reducing the appropriation for furniture and repairs for buildings under the Treasury Department from $200,000 to $150,000, and the appropriation for fuel, light, and miscellaneous items from $300,000 to $225,000 were agreed to.

The committee reported in favor of striking out the second section of the bill relating to the reorganization of the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT, in making the report in regard to this section, said the Committee on Appropriations had not had time to examine into the subject; but the whole question would be examined by the Conference Committee, and the section reported in some shape.

An amendment was agreed to authorizing the Secretary of War to detail a medical officer of the Army to investigate and report upon the spread of epidemic cholera Westward, and appropriating $5,000 for that purpose.

An amendment providing that hereafter department clerks discharged for no fault of their own, but for the reason that their services are no longer necessary, shall receive one month's pay, instead of two months', was agreed to.

An amendment appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Camden, N. J., was agreed to.

The following amendments submitted by Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriations, were agreed to:

Appropriating $5,000 to enable the Secretary of State to lease a house for the American Legation in China; fixing the salary of the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service at $4,000 per annum.

Mr. BAYARD submitted an amendment fixing the compensation of the counsel of the United States before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims at $8,000 per annum, instead of $10,000 as reported by the committee, and striking out the provision allowing $8 per diem for expenses. Agreed to.

The clause appropriating $365,000 to pay interest on bonds authorized by the act of June 20, 1874, to provide a government for the District of Columbia, which was passed over this morning, was further amended by striking out the provisions allowing those bonds to be issued in denominations of $1,000 and $5,000, and extending the time for payment of taxes until June next, as they were in the District Tax bill which passed last night. The amendment was then agreed to as amended.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an additional section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, at such times as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining bonds for the sinking fund, to give public notice that he will redeem in coin at par any bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of six per centum of the kind known as five-twenties, and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and called for payment shall cease. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted an amendment appropriating $300,000 for certain improvements around the Capitol building, according to plans of Frederick Law Olmstead. Laid on the table.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, submitted an amendment appropriating $18,000 for a light-house at Wind Mill Point, Lake St. Clair, Michigan. Agreed to.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, submitted an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the Custom-house and Post Office at Grand Rapids, Mich. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 19.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, submitted an amendment authorizing the purchase of the building of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, in Washington, D. C., at a cost not exceeding $315,000. Laid on the table—yeas 31, nays 19.

Mr. HOWE submitted an amendment forbidding the exhibition of any work of art in the Capitol not belonging to the Government, and providing that no room in the Capitol shall be used as a private studio. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN submitted an amendment making $100,000 of the appropriation for the Rock Island Arsenal available immediately. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, submitted an amendment amending the act of June 23, 1874, so as to provide that the rate of postage on merchandise passing through the mail shall be one cent an ounce, instead of one cent for two ounces as at present. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, submitted an amendment directing the Commissioner of Patents to furnish, free of cost, copies of the bound volumes of specifications and drawings of patents published by the Patent Office to each of the executive departments of the Government upon their request. Agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment to print 5,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education. Agreed to.

Also, an amendment appropriating $18,000 for a pneumatic tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing-office. Agreed to.

An amendment of the committee providing that the appropriation of $47,500 for the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific States, Gulf States, and of the Mississippi Valley, and of salmon, white fish, and other useful food fishes into the waters of the United States, should become available immediately, was agreed to.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, submitted an amendment making the appropriation for the League Island Navy-yard available from and after the passage of this act. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, submitted an amendment from the Committee on Finance providing that hereafter the maximum compensation for each Surveyor of Customs performing the duty of Collectors of Customs shall be $5,000 per annum. Agreed to.

The amendment proposed by the committee, to strike out the appropriation of $4,000 for the purpose of making plans and specifications for a public building at Auburn, N. Y., was agreed to.

A large number of amendments were offered, but were ruled out on points of order, or laid on the table.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, when all the amendments not reserved were concurred in.

The only reserved amendment non-concurred in was that requiring the printing of notes, currency, and other securities of the United States to be done within the District of Columbia.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES—RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bills to remove the political disabilities of G. S. Hawkins and S. D. Lee. Placed on the calender. He also reported adversely on the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama, and it was indefinitely postponed. Mr. EDMUNDS said the committee reported adversely, not because his ship was sunk by the Kearsarge, but it appeared in testimony, that Semmes was charged with cruelty to an American seaman somewhere, and until that was explained, the committee could not report favorably.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, from the Committee of Conference on the Post Office Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE.

Mr. SARGENT called up the House bill supplemental to the acts in relation to immigration, which passed the House recently and was reported to the Senate without amendment by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Passed.

SENATOR JONES, OF FLORIDA.

Mr. CONOVER, of Florida, presented the credentials of C. W. Jones, United States Senator from the State of Florida, for the period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—THE WINDOM TRANSPORTATION SCHEMES ADDED.

Mr. CHANDLER then called up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, reported by the Committee on Commerce without amendment.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment appropriation $10,000 for completing the survey and estimates of the route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny River to continue the slackwater navigation up said river to its head waters at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, and thence by canal to the Cumberland. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, moved to increase the appropriation for the improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, from $500,000 to $600,000. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 11.

Mr. WINDOM moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio River from $300,000 to $800,000, $600,000 of this amount to be used for the construction of a movable dam, with adjustable gates, at some point to be selected by the Secretary of War. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 19.

Mr. WINDOM also moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, from $100,000 to $600,000. Agreed to—yeas 24, nays 19. He then moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Tennessee River below Chattanooga from $160,000 to $560,000. Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 16.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Transportation Routes, submitted as an amendment the Eads bill for the improvement of the South-west Pass of the Mississippi River, reported by the committee a few days ago. Agreed to.

Mr. RANSOM, of North Carolina, submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, from $100,000 to $200,000. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, submitted an amendment appropriating $15,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Port Jefferson, N. Y., Agreed to.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was received from the House of Representatives, read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL RESUMED.

Mr. CONNOVER, of Florida, submitted an amendment to the River and Harbor bill, authorizing the Secretaary of War to have a survey made to ascertain the most eligible line on which a canal across the Isthmus of Florida can be constructed. Agreed to.

Mr. ALCORN submitted an amendment appropriating $3,420,000 for the repairs of the levees of the Mississippi River in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 24.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, submitted an amendment appropriating $35,000 for dredging the mud bars in the Hudson River in front of Jersey City. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, submitted an amendment appropriating $30,000 for the improvement of the Appomattox River, Virginia. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, submitted amendments appropriating $20,000 for the construction of an additional pier in the ice harbor at New-Castle, Del.; $20,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Wilmington, and $50,000 for the construction of the United States pier at Lewes, Del. Agreed to.

Mr. DENNIS, of Maryland, submitted an amendment appropriating $37,317 for the improvement of the harbor of Chrisfield, Md. Agreed to.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, submitted an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the improvement of Rondout harbor, New-York. Agreed to.

An amendment from the Committee on Transportation Routes, authorizing the Secretary of War to survey, lay out, and commence the construction of a canal from a point on the Illinois River, at or near the town of Hennepin, by the most practical and convenient route to the Mississippi River, at or above Rock Island, with a branch canal or feeder from the most practicable and convenient point on Rock River to the most practicable and convenient point on the main line of said canal—the canal and branch not to be less than seventy feet wide and six feet deep, and with a capacity for vessels of at least 280 tons burden. Agreed to.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, submitted an amendment increasing the amount for the improvement of the harbor and river at St. Joseph, Mich., from $15,000 to $35,000. Agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island, from $20,000 to $60,000. Agreed to.

Mr. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, submitted an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, S. C. Agreed to.

Various other amendments for the improvement of small rivers throughout the country were agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN said the manner in which this bill had been amended to-night showed that the Senate had not public interest at heart, or was determined to defeat the bill. The amendments made to-night were absolutely rediculous, and not the kind of legislation which should take place at the close of the session

Mr. WRIGHT moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Rejected—Yeas 19, nays 29. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question being concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sherman demanded a separate vote on the Hennepin Canal amendment. It was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 17.

He next demanded a vote on the Mississippi Levee amendment, and it was rejected, yeas 23, nays 24.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, demanded a vote on the Ead's amendment for the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, moved to amend the amendment, so as to fix the rate of interest at five per cent. instead of six per cent. Agreed to.

The amendment made in Committee of the Whole was then agreed to. Yeas, 405; nays, 16.

The Senate was still in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Immediately after the meeting of the House it went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, in the chair, on the Deficiency bill, the first items reached in the bill being certain appropriations for the District of Columbia.

To an argument made against them by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in which he reflected on the motives of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, replied in a tone and manner of strong indignation, characterizing such insinuations as small, miserable, and unmanly. He hoped that he would never get down so low as to fling vitriol and poison around him on his fellow-members, and to talk about their motives in the discharge of a public and honorable duty. The items reported were on the special recommendation of the honorable Commissioners of the District.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The consideration of the bill was temporarily interrupted to permit the presentation of the report of the Conference Committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, in the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, made the report, and in reply to questions, stated that the action of the House in regard to the franking privilege was substantially carried out in the agreement of the Conference Committee. Lest the fact that he was on that Conference Committee might lead to the supposition that he was in favor of a partial restoration of the franking privilege, he desired to say in justice to himself, that he had been opposed to it all the time, but that he had not been disposed to antagonize the expressed wish of the House on that subject.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, "You shed no tears over the result reached." [Laughter.]

Mr. TYNER—I have not said that.

In reply to further inquiries as to the proviso inserted by the House, excluding from the freedom of the mails speeches reproduced from and printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record*, and speeches delivered elsewhere than in Congress, he stated that the Conference Committee had concluded that by the language of the amendments such speeches were already excluded, and, therefore, the proviso had been struck out as surplusage. In regard to the franking of garden seeds, the word "garden" had been struck out so as to make it general in its application to all seeds transmitted by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. SPEER—Are these documents and seeds permitted to go through the mails free on the written frank of members?

Mr. TYNER—Undoubtedly, until the 1st of next December, and that applies to all documents printed or ordered to be printed by Congress.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland—What was the salary of the Postmaster at New-York fixed at?

Mr. TYNER—Eight thousand dollars a year.

Mr. HALE, of Maine—Does not this report restore the franking privilege, with the exception of the correspondence of members?

Mr. TYNER—Not permanently, but until the 1st of December next in all respects except as to the correspondence of members. The provision as to the agricultural reports and seeds is permanent.

The report was concurred in without the yeas and nays, which were demanded by Mr. Garfield and others, but were refused.

THE TERRITORIAL RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories and giving to railways the right of way through the public lands, made a report, the principal point in which was the striking out of the proviso giving the States that may hereafter be organized in such Territories control over the charges for transportation and freight, the same as if such right of way had been originally granted by them.

In the midst of great noise and confusion, proceeding from the tremendous pressure of business, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, who was opposed to the conference report, declared as a point of order that the House did not know what it was doing; to which assertion the Speaker *pro tem.* gave his assent, and ruled that the point was well taken.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, raised his voice above the din, and was heard to exclaim that a fraud was being perpetrated on the House.

This irritating Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the report, he characterized the allegation as false.

Mr. HOLMAN exhorted Mr. Townsend not to become excited, as he was not charging him with fraud.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, broke in with the exclamation, "There was no question but there was an attempt being made to perpetrate a fraud on the country, if not on the House.

Mr. HOLMAN intimated to Mr. Townsend that the gentleman was too old to display childish passions, and repeated that the attempt to put the bill through in its present form was a fraud on the country. [Loud shouts of "Vote," "Order."] If he was not entitled to be heard, he should, of course, sit down.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* intimated to Mr. Holman that he was not entitled to the floor, but was speaking by the sufferance of the Chair and of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOWNSEND said he was perfectly willing to let the gentleman from Indiana have five minutes.

The House, however, was not so good natured, and met the offer with shouts of "No, no," "Vote," "Regular order."

Mr. TOWNSEND assured the House that there was no fraud in the bill, and that the report was a unanimous one, which statement was confirmed by Mr. Fort, of Illinois.

The conference report was then agreed to without the yeas and nays, which were demanded by Mr. G. F. Hoar but were refused by the House

THE DEFICIENCY BILL RESUMED.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. An amendment to pay the expenses of certain contested elections in former years was strenuously resisted by Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, but was finally adopted.

Mr. COBB, of Kansas, offered an amendment for the payment of Government employes, whose compensation was reduced under the Eight-hour law.

Mr. GARFIELD made a point of order on the amendment, but the point was overruled.

Mr. CREAMER, of New-York, advocated the amendment, and said, on general principles it was false policy to resist such a claim. The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, an item of $350,000 was inserted for the Soldiers' National Asylum.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, moved to insert an item of $90,000 for clothing for seamen, and made an appeal to the committee to do this justice to the enlisted men and boys of the Navy. The amendment was adopted.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL.

After making some further progress in the bill the committee rose so as to allow the conference report to be made on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The report was made by Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, and was to the effect that the committee had been unable to agree, the point of dispute being as to the pay of certain clerks of the House. After some discussion, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved that the House recede from its position, and the motion was rejected.

The House then voted to insist on its position and ask another conference, the same conferees to represent the House—that is, Messrs. Maynard, of Tennessee; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and Morrison, of Illinois.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL AGAIN TAKEN UP.

The House then went back into committee on the Deficiency bill.

On motion of Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, an item was inserted for the band of the Military Academy at West Point. The band is to consist of one teacher at $90 a month, and forty enlisted men, ten of whom are to have $34 a month, and the remainder $30 a month, with the usual benefits arising from re-enlistment and length of service.

Finally, at 4:15, the committee rose.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, took the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*, and Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill as amended in the Committee of the Whole.

Messrs. HOLMAN, of Indiana, and SPEER, of Pennsylvania, endeavored to have direct votes on some amendments, (which could not be had under the motion,) but the motion was agreed to amid great noise and confusion, and the bill passed.

THE VOTE ON THE COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO BILL.

The following Republicans voted against the Colorado and New-Mexico bill: Messrs. Bromberg, Chittenden, Crooke, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Killinger, Lawson, Merriam, Pierce, E. H. Roberts, Scofield, Sener, Smith of Ohio, and Willard of Vermont—14.

The following Democrats voted for it: Berry, Crutchfield, Creamer, Eden, Knapp, Lamison, Mitchell, Morrison, and Robinson, of Illinois—9.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO SPEAKER BLAINE.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, then moved the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the impartiality, efficiency, and distinguished ability with which he has discharged the trying and arduous duties of his office during the Forty-third Congress.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky—I second that motion.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table and pass the two bills providing for the admission of Colorado and New-Mexico as States.

The motion was rejected—yeas 164, nays 84, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative (almost a party vote.)

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The night session opens with a full attendance of members on the floor, with the spacious galleries filled with spectators, and with the corridors and approaches to the hall besieged with eager individuals, either interested in legislation or desirous of pressing their claims on members before the expiration of Congress. In the latter class are many women, probably anxious either to retain the positions which they hold in the departments and which they are afraid of losing on account of contemplated reductions, or else desirous of getting the influence of members to obtain such positions. On the floor there is a great pressure of members to secure recognition by the Speaker; but each has to wait his turn if he is lucky enough to have any promise of recognition at all.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, from the Conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions heretofore reported by him from the Committee of Ways and Means on the Pacific Mail investigation, directing copies of the testimony to be laid before the next House and before the United States District Attorney, looking to proceedings against William S. King and John G. Schumacher; also, to deprive the newspaper correspondents involved in the matter of the privileges of the reporters' gallery.

Mr. CROOKE, of New-York, said that to send that evidence to the Grand Jury was an outrage against law and common-sense.

Mr. Kasson's motion was agreed to—126 to 17.

THE CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. HARRISON, of Tennessee, called up the resolutions of the Committee on Elections declaring Mr. Pinchback not elected as a member from the State of Louisiana at large, and George A. Sheridan elected and entitled to his seat. The resolutions were agreed to—123 to 29—and Mr. Sheridan took the oath of office in which he has barely fifteen hours to serve.

THE CONTESTANT OF MR. SYPHER'S SEAT.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Ohio, called up like resolutions in the case of Mr. Sypher, declaring the latter (who is the sitting member) not elected from the First District of Louisiana, and Lawrence (the contestant) entitled to the seat.

Mr. HAZLETON, of Wisconsin, moved, as a substitute, that neither is entitled to the seat.

Mr. SYPHER addressed the House in his own behalf, declaring the majority report as remarkable for what it did not set forth, and the minority report as remarkable for its absurdity.

Mr. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin, spoke in support of his own motion, and characterized the frauds perpetrated at the election as being so stupendous, flagrant and shameless that none of them could afford to vote for either claimant.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 87, nays 144.

The resolutions were then adopted, 134 to 87, and Mr. Lawrence came forward and was sworn in, taking the iron-clad oath. He has about fourteen hours to serve as a Representative.

THE BILL TO REGULATE THE LOBBY.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to regulate the appearance of claimants before Congress. Agreed to.

THE CLAIM AGENTS' BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. GUNKLE, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the bill to equalize bounties, non-concur in the Senate amendments, and ask for a Committee of Conference. The motion was agreed to without the yeas and nays, which were demanded by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, but were not ordered.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to without discussion or explanation.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to make clear the meaning of certain sections of the Revised Statutes in respect to salaries of Ministers, Secretaries of Legation, &c. He explained it and said it raised no salaries. The motion was agreed to. He also moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill abolishing the Consulate at Amoor River and establishing a Consulate at Vladovostok, Russia. Agreed to.

THE BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved that the rules be so suspended that the House may now proceed to business on the Speaker's table, the Senate Civil Rights bill to be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and all the remaining bills to be considered under a five minutes' debate, subject to points of order which, if sustained, may be overruled by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—I consider that is an unsafe way of proceeding. It is a most dangerous way.

The SPEAKER—What is the danger in it?

Mr. RANDALL—Because bills may be reached against which points of order may be raised, and then the majority might pass them.

Mr. BUTLER—Why should it not?

Mr. RANDALL—I think that in the hurry of the last hours of the session we should not do it.

The SPEAKER—It does not allow any bill which appropriates a dollar to pass by less than a two-third vote.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York—I desire to know whether, under that arrangement, the Colorado and New-Mexico bills could not be passed by a majority vote.

The SPEAKER—Any bills that do not appropriate money or property can be passed.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania—If the gentleman from New-York does not want the Colorado and New-Mexico bills passed four-fifths of his political friends do, and he wants to stay in the way of the majority of the House.

Mr. RANDALL demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Butler's motion, the main object of which was to pass the Colorado and New-Mexico bills. The motion was rejected—yeas 145, nays 93, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, then moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House do now proceed to the consideration of the bills on the Speaker's table in order, referring the Civil Rights bill to the Judiciary Committee, and leaving all points of order in force, and that no bill be passed except by unanimous consent or a vote of two-thirds, and that, if asked for, five minutes' debate be allowed by each side on any bill.

The motion was agreed to without division.

Before proceeding to that business, the SPEAKER proposed to entertain requests for unanimous consent, and accordingly a large number of such requests were made, but were generally met with objections.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, interposed and insisted on the regular order.

The SPEAKER announced as the Conference Committee on the Bounty bill, Messrs. Gunckel, of Ohio, Coburn, of Indiana, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin.

The House then, at 10:40 P. M., proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the following House bills were concurred in; To regulate proceedings in mandamus; to provide for deducting any debt due the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States by such debtor; relating to the punishment of the crime of manslaughter; to authorize the change of name of the Second National Bank of Jamestown, N. Y.

THE COLORADO ADMISSION BILL PASSED.

The next two bills on the calendar were those for the admission of Colorado and New-Mexico as States. The vote on the first was—yeas 164, nays 76. So the bill was passed by the necessary two-thirds vote, and now goes to the President for his approval.

The House is still in session.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

BIDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CENTRAL BRIDGE OPENED—THE LINCOLN STATUE IN UNION SQUARE—RESIGNATION OF AN ARCHITECT.

A regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Parks was held yesterday, President Stebbins in the chair. Proposals for the construction of a new wooden draw for Central bridge, Harlem River, were opened in the presence of the Controller. Three bids were received as follows: Thomas Hayden, $5,970; Watson Manufacturing Company, Paterson, New-Jersey, $7,000; Joseph Welsh, $11,805. The approximate estimate of the engineer of the quantities of new materials required in the draw, and the supports is as follows: 4,000 feet (board-measured) white-oak timber; 39,000 feet of white pine; 26,000 feet of yellow pine; 16,000 feet of spruce, and 5,000 pounds of wrought iron. Mr. Hayden, to whom the contract was awarded, proposes to furnish white-oak at $83 per thousand; white pine at $66 per thousand; yellow pine, $66 per thousand; spruce timber, $53 per thousand, and wrought iron at ten cents per pound. A copy of the resolution recently adopted by the Board of Aldermen, suggesting that the Department of Parks employ in the stone-cutting department only mechanics resident within the City, when conducive to the interests of the City, was received. Mr. Irwin, the Secretary of the board, was directed to request the Corporation Counsel to discontinue proceedings to acquire title to portions of One Hundred and Forty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and One Hundred and Fiftieth streets, Morrisiania, until other places can be grouped with them, so as to save the expense of separate proceedings. A communication was ordered to be sent to the Controller, asking him to take immediate action on the proposal for inclosing the Lincoln statue, on Union square, the time of the contractor being limited. Mr. Mould, an architect in the employ of the department since the opening of Central Park, officially notified the board of the fact of his having accepted the position of Engineer and Architect in Chief to the Board of Public Works of the City of Lima, Peru.

THE BOND STREET HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Dr. Otto Fullgraff has circulated a letter stating that, unless aid can be obtained at once, the Bond Street Homeopathic Dispensary must be closed. Its expenses, he alleges, have exceeded the receipts about $5,000, and the managers are now summoned for dispossessal for non-payment of rent, the amount due being $1,200. It is anticipated by Dr. Fullgraff that great suffering will follow its closure, as a large number of chronic cases at present under treatment are too poor to pay for the services of a physician. Appended to the appeal for aid is a letter from Mr. William Cullen Bryant commending the institution, and averring that neglect to do what is necessary to maintain it will assume the character of absolute cruelty to the poor.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

S. B. Schlesinger, German Consul at Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge H. R. Low, of Monticello, N. Y., and M. Hall Stanton, of Philadelphia, are at the St. James Hotel.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and William D. Bishop, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse; ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire; John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; N. C. Stevens, United States Vice Consul at Amoy, China, and Edward R. Bacon, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Abyssinia took out yesterday 57,800 letters and 79 bags of newspapers.

It was rumored yesterday that the Tammany organization would call Mayor Wickham to account for his recent appointments.

Margaret Peters, aged sixty-six, of No. 527 West Fortieth street, was killed in the yard of her residence yesterday by a kick from a horse.

J. S. Steiger, of Morristown, N. J., a guest at the Merchants' Hotel, fell on the sidewalk in front of No. 59 Wall street, yesterday, and fractured a leg.

The new fire propeller William F. Havemeyer will proceed to this City from Camden, N. J., as soon as her slip on the Delaware is clear of ice.

Alexander Stewart, aged thirty-five, of Ninth avenue and Thirteenth street, fell down the cellar of No. 9 South William street yesterday evening and fractured his skull.

At a special meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange yesterday, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, and Mr. Erastus Brooks were unanimously elected to honorary membership.

The Hebrew Charity Ball, given under the auspices of the Purim Association, will take place at the Academy of Music on the 16th inst. It is said that over 2,000 tickets have been already sold.

The Association of United Workers of America held a meeting last evening at No. 9 Second avenue, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the bill introduced in the Legislature regarding trades-unions.

The steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, from this port, arrived at London on the 2d inst. The steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, also from this port, was reported at Queenstown as being off the Fastnet at 10 A. M. on the same day, bound for Liverpool.

A grand promenade concert will be given by the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on Saturday evening next, at their armory, in Fourteenth street. The music will be furnished by the full band of the regiment under the direction of Mr. Gilmore.

J. H. Hunt, a cotton broker, of No. 62 Stone street, sent a letter to the Cotton Exchange yesterday, announcing his inability to meet his engagements. Speculation is said to be the cause. The failure is of no financial moment.

Maurice Vignaux, Albert Garnier, Joseph Dion, and Maurice Daly will give an exhibition of their skill on the occasion of the reopening of the billiard-rooms of Mr. John J. Wizeman, at No. 21 New street and No. 62 Broadway, on Friday at 3 P. M.

The senior class of Columbia College law school met last evening at Lafayette place and made nominations for President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Valedictorian of the class for 1875. The election of officers was arranged to take place on the 10th inst.

Elizabeth McEntee and Catherine Donohue, while intoxicated, attempted to cross Sixth avenue at Sixteenth street, yesterday morning, and were knocked down by the horses attached to car No. 81 of the Sixth Avenue Railroad. They were both severely injured.

John Lindenthal and Alonzo Broadwell, arrested at No. 146 Fulton street, for keeping a gambling saloon, were taken before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Lindenthal was held in $500 bail, and Broadwell in $100, Oliver O. Branch becoming their surety.

Col. M. R. Delany, lately of the United States Colored Volunteers, and candidate for Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, will deliver an address on the "Social, moral, and political relations of the races in the Southern States," at Irving Hall, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday the Chief of Repairs was directed to take possession of the new building, No. 134 Amity street. The building, which is a large one, was constructed with the view of consolidating therein all the workshops of the department.

Joseph Moss, a boot-black, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of having burglariously entered the premises of Elmer F. McCusick, No. 6 Murray street, on Tuesday night, and stolen 100 pounds type, a portion of which was found in his possession.

The regular meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 130 Prince street. A resolution was passed authorizing the association to lease Spring Street Hall for two years. A committee was appointed to revise the roll, and proposals for thirteen new names were received.

On Tuesday last, owing to a clerical error, it was stated that the members of the Twenty-first Ward Association for the relief of poor residents, held a meeting in the house of Mr. John Sullivan, No. 232 East Thirty-ninth street, when it should have read "in the house of Mr. John Pullman," &c.

The following bids for furnishing the Department of Charities and Correction with 2,000 tons of coal were yesterday opened by the Commissioners: Edgar W. Youmans, $6 24 per ton; John W. Atwood, $5 60 per ton; Verplanck & Irwin, $6 and $6 10 per ton. The contract was awarded to Mr. Atwood.

Dr. Sands, of Bellevue Hospital, having complained of the unwholesome condition of the wards embraced in his surgical division, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday passed a resolution requesting Prof. Doremus to disinfect that portion of the hospital, and directing the Warden to afford every facility for the same to be carried into effect.

At the meeting of the Alumnæ Association, Rutgers Female College, held on the 2d inst., the following officers were elected for the year: President, Fannie L. Holkins; Vice President, Augusta Fountain; Treasurer, Charlotte C. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, Sarah L. Post; Recording Secretary, Augusta Briggs.

Officer Cumming, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made a raid last night on the disorderly house No. 141 West Twenty-sixth street, and arrested the proprietor, John Denny, and three girls who were present at the time. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Otterbourg held Denny in $500 bail, and fined the girls $5 each.

Argument on the appeal in the suit of Charles B. Wood against Lucy D. Fisk, was heard in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The suit is on a bond executed by James Fisk, Jr., and William B. Bradford, to secure, on appeal, a judgment which had been obtained by Mr. Wood against William Belden. Decision was reserved.

The thirty-fourth regular public meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League was held last evening in room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Dr. H. D. Sheppard argued in the affirmative, and Mr. Edward King in the negative, in a debate on the resolution adopted at the last meeting, "That the present demands of the woman suffrage movement should not be granted."

Officer Robert Ramsey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Patrick Higgins for shooting John Doyle in the forehead, on Tuesday last, in the neighborhood of the City Hall Park, inflicting a serious wound. Doyle is now lying in the Park Hospital. Higgins was yesterday brought before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, and held to await the result of Doyle's injuries.

The overflowing crowds at Association Hall for two Sunday evenings past to hear Mr. Varley, and the thousands who were compelled to leave without gaining entrance, led the managers of the Young Men's Christian Association to apply for the Hippodrome, and the following telegram was received yesterday from Bridgeport: "Welcome to the Hippodrome; see the manager. P. T. BARNUM."

In the suit of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company against the Cook County National Bank, already noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Donohue made an order yesterday appointing Coles Morris Receiver of $40,000 in bonds delivered by the Chicago and Pacific Railroad Company as collateral security for a loan of $40,000 on notes to the Cook County Bank, which notes were subsequently deposited as collateral for a loan from the Trust Company.

Charles Miller was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby at Essex Market Police Court yesterday for grand larceny. He lived in No. 153 Chrystie street with Charles Smith, and about a week ago Smith missed his purse containing $80. Miller was seen yesterday throwing away an empty purse, which Mr. Smith identified as the one stolen from him. Detective Dyer, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested Miller yesterday.

Three persons were yesterday held for trial by Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court, on charges of selling liquor without license. They were John Oscar Sherwood, of No. 924 Second avenue, and Michael Johnson and Roderick Geoghegan, both of No. 818 Third avenue. After Sherwood's arrest Geoghegan was employed to conduct the business, and was found thus employed when taken into custody.

The trial of Hester J. Haskins, proprietress of a Greene street house, charged with the abduction, for immoral purposes, of Teresa Goetz, a girl of fourteen, without parents, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Nolan having closed the case for the prosecution on Tuesday evening, the defense opened yesterday morning, and the case had not concluded at the adjournment of the court.

A suit is now being tried in the Superior Court, before Chief Justice Monell, in which Abbie Davis, widow of Isaac L. Davis, seeks to recover from the Third Avenue Railroad Company $5,000 for the death of her husband, such death charged to have been caused through negligence of the servants of the company. The defence of the company is that the deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident, and that through his own negligence the accident occurred.

Counsel for Carl Vogt yesterday obtained writs of habeas corpus and certiorari from Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, in order to test the legality of the commitment by Commissioner White of Vogt, to await the issuing of a warrant of extradition by the President. The writ of habeas corpus is directed to Marshal Fiske, and of certiorari to Commissioner White, and they are made returnable next Monday.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson delivers her new lecture, "A Woman's Opinion of It," at Steinway Hall to-morrow night. As there may be various conjectures as to what "it" may be, it is only fair to say that the theme is not the franking privilege, the weather, or the Brooklyn trial, but woman's position in the social system, or at least some phase of that question. The speaker's eloquence, as well as her courageous orthodoxy, will make the lecture useful and attractive.

BROOKLYN.

During the week ending Feb. 27, 161 cases of contagious diseases were reported. Of these fifty-two were of diphtheria and eighteen of small-pox.

In St. Ann's P. E. Church, on the Heights, a mid-Lent session has been commenced. Until Saturday of this week there will be services daily at 8:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.

At a meeting of the Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, it was determined not to reduce for the present the number of storekeepers engaged in distributing out-door relief.

Aldermen Strong, French, and Shipman have been appointed a committee to confer with the Fire Department as to the best means of securing legislative aid for the creation of a fireman's relief fund.

The fourth of a series of subscription concerts, given by Theodore Thomas' celebrated orchestra, will take place this evening at the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church. An unusually attractive programme will be performed.

The bill at present before the Legislature authorizing the raising of a sum in Kings County for the relief of the poor, not to exceed $450,000 annually, was discussed in the Board of Supervisors yesterday and approved.

The Arlington Boat Club of this city has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, Charles Havemeyer; Vice President, F. Pidgeon, Jr.; Secretary, Dr. Varetman; Treasurer, George Paynter.

Commissioners Jourdan and Palmer have just completed a thorough inspection of the Health Department with a view of reducing the clerical force. The result of the inspection will be reported at the next meeting of the Board of Health.

In the City Court yesterday, before Judge McCue, a verdict for the defendant was rendered in the case of Tyron Reckart vs. Theodore Habelman. Habelman is a well-known tenor, and the suit was to recover $1,042, which had been loaned by the plaintiff in small sums.

Yesterday afternoon the jury in the Mackenzie divorce case, which has occupied the time of Judge McCue, of the City Court, for the past two days, came into court and stated that they were unable to agree. They were discharged from the further consideration of the case.

In consequence of the action of the Board of Aldermen in directing the City Auditor not to audit and the Controller not to pay contractors to whom contracts had been awarded by the Board of City Works, Mr. H. D. Dumont, of New-York, has notified the Board of City Works that he will not fulfill his contract to supply the City of Brooklyn with stationery during 1875. The board claims that the contract is valid, and that they will hold Mr. Dumont to its strict fulfillment.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Danforth Locomotive Works, in Paterson, are running on full time, and now give employment to 400 hands.

Francis Moore and John McCarthy, both vagrants, were caught in the act of stealing a coat from in front of E. S. Morris' store yesterday, and were committed to jail.

Six young men, who are said to comprise a gang of burglars which has been operating extensively in Bloomfield lately, were arrested there last night, and lodged in jail. They have hitherto eluded suspicion on account of their apparent respectability.

A match game of shuffle-board for $50 a side and the championship of Hudson County was played last night in Alexander Pyle's saloon in Jersey City, the contestants being Alexander Pyle and James W. Longwell against Peter McCree and James Teirney. After a closely contested game the former won by a score of 100 to 80.

The funeral of the late Hon. George McLaughlin took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, corner of Grove and Wayne streets, and was attended by a large number of prominent citizens, including Mayor Traphagen, ex-Mayor O'Neill, and ex-Water Commissioner Patrick Reilly. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Van Cleef, of the Wayne Street Reformed Church. The remains were interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery.

The dead body of Cornelius Van Nest, an aged farmer, residing near Martinsville, Somerset County, was found Tuesday in his barn suspended by a rope from a beam. He was married in November last to a woman twenty-seven years old, he being sixty-seven, and she was his third wife. The marriage proved an unhappy one, and a short time ago he advertised her as having left his bed and board. She retaliated by having him arrested for failing to support her, and he was compelled to give bonds. It is supposed that his troubles rendered him temporarily insane.

Paul Berkley, a passenger on a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad express train, due in Hoboken at 9:40 Tuesday night, jumped from the platform of a car near Paterson while the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal. He was traveling with his wife and three children from Oswego to his home in Fall River, Mass. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and just before jumping off told his wife that he intended to commit suicide. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, and yesterday morning his condition had somewhat improved. He was still alive last night, and some slight hopes of his recovery are now entertained.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A BEER TANK.

About noon yesterday a number of men were engaged in the brewery of Vogelins & Ulmer, corner of Beaver and Belvidere streets, Brooklyn, "pitching" the interior of several large oaken beer tanks. The inside of one of the tanks had just been covered with pitch, the tank filled with tar, the pitch ignited with a red-hot poker, and the head put in, when the tank, or cask, exploded. Both ends were blown out. One of them struck Conrad Zoeller, a workman, killing him instantly. Peter Becker, who was standing near Zoeller, sustained a compound fracture of the thigh. It is supposed that the cask was wet, and that when the pitch was ignited steam enough was generated to cause the explosion. Zoeller, who was thirty-five years of age, was removed to his home at No. 53 Adams street. Becker was taken in an ambulance to the Eastern District Hospital.

THE DISPUTED COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Wybert Reeve, the author of the play of "Pyke O'Callaghan," who is about to go to England, appeared before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, to give a deposition to be used in the suits brought by Mr. Boucicault against Mr. Hart. Mr. Reeve stated that he had seen the plays of "Shaughraun" and "Skibbeeah" in this City, and that the opening scenes of the latter contained portions of the language taken from his play of "Pyke O'Callaghan." With this exception, he said, the two plays were identical, and there was no similarity between the plays of "Shaughraun" and "Pyke O'Callaghan" beyond the usual plot of an escaped Fenian or convict and his shelter by a faithful adherent. The deposition will be concluded to-day.

ROBBERY OF FURS IN BROADWAY.

On Sunday morning last the hat and fur store of John R. Terry, No. 865 Broadway, was entered by burglars, who unlocked the front door by means of false keys, and succeeded in carrying off thirty-one sealskin caps, valued at $310, and eight sealskin sacques, valued at $900. As the thieves locked the front door after them, the robbery was not discovered until 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, when one of the employes of the store called to light the gas, which is left burning all night. No trace of the thieves or the stolen property has been obtained.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—T. H. Hodgson, John Paton, Dr. Charles Young, Thomas Hope, John Taylor, Mr. Sauday, W. McClintock, W. S. Gulliver, Miss Annie Patten, E. M. Willett, Spencer C. Smith, William Candy, T. O. Hyde Clark, Stewart Clark, F. A. Marsily, J. T. Erskine, R. G. Dunn and man servant, W. H. Dilworth, Miss Cornelia Skinner, Mr. Pratt, C. Roundell, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, W. L. Gage, L. H. Moffatt, John J. McCook, A. McLeod.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:29 | Sun sets......5:55 | Moon rises...4:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:19 | Gov. Island..6:08 | Hell Gate...7:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, March 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Idaho, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Gulf Stream, Faircloth, Wilmington, W P. Clyde & Co.; South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Fanita, Howes, Philadelphia, J. Hand; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames.

Ship Strathearn, (Br.,) Jarman, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Tucker.

Brigs Gipsey, (Br.,) Jane, Aux Cayes, Hayti, A. Abbott; Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Reynal & Co.; C. A. Sparks, Bradley, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Favorite, Woodward, Georgetown, Dem., Hy. Trowbridge's Sons; Maria Wheeler, Grover, Havana, Parsons & Loud; Thomas Turrell, Thompson, Arroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Rachel Coney, Coney, Trinidad de Cuba, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Mary Jane Lee, Hagerthy, Antigua, W. L. M. Hunter & Co.; Caleb Eaton, Savage, Baracoa, B. L. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Feb. 18, with mdse. and 2 cabin and 47 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had strong N. W. gales and heavy head seas from the banks.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen Feb. 17 and Havre 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Read, Baltimore March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lathley Rich, (of Boston,) Mitchell, Hong Kong Nov. 7, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Brothers. Had light airs and calms down the China Sea; passed through Stolze Channel Nov. 23, and cleared Sunda Straits 28th in co. with ship Fleetwing from Manila for New-York, and 14 other vessels; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 8, St. Helena 22d, and crossed the equator Jan. 31 in lon. 36; and since had light winds and calms.

Bark Lord Clarendon, (Cape Town,) Lavender, Buenos Ayres 55 ds., with hides to J. Morrell. Crossed the equator Feb. 11 in lon. 41; had light winds and fine weather to Bermuda, and since heavy S. W. and N. W. gales; Feb. 21, lat. 26 18, lon. 66 47, spoke schr. Rhoda B. Taylor, from Jacksonville, for Martinique.

Bark Estella, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Pool, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 28, lat. 36 40, lon. 73 10, spoke brig Edith, (Br.,) from Philadelphia, for Porto Rico.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Weeks, Port-au-Prince 12 ds., with logwood and honey to R. Murray, Jr. March 1, lat. 38, lon. 74, spoke brig Annie and Lilly, from Sagua for New-York; left in port brigs Louise Price and Mary Knowlton, and schr. Charles Sawyer, just arrived.

Brig Annie R. Storer, (of Boston,) Adams, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Brown, Brothers & Co., vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 6 ds., north of Hatteras with N. E. and N. W. gales; lost main boom and lost and split sails.

Brig Annie and Lilly, Bray, Lagua 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Brinturn & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen.

WIND—Sunset, a gale E.; thick and raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Algeria and Idaho, for Liverpool; Othello, for Hull; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; City of Dallas, for Morehead City; George Cromwell, for Portland; bark Margrethe, for Bahia; brig F. I. Henderson, for Havana.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 3.—Sld. for the United States, Prairie Bird, Johanne Marie, Niagara, Sunbeam, Balder, Memento, Constantine, Candeur, Germania, Lewis L. Squires, and C. H. Foster.

Arr. out on the 25th ult., Aranco, Taragona, Amabla Rosa, Luisa Bruno, and Papa Giacomo.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Vidar and Johann Ludwig.

The National Line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Feb. 17, for Liverpool, was off Fastnet at 10 A. M. yesterday.

The steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, of the same line, from New-York Feb. 13, for London, was off the Lizard at 9:30 A. M. on the 1st.

PLYMOUTH, March 3.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Goethe, Capt. Wilson, from New-York Feb. 21, for Hamburg, arr. here at 7 A. M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—The White Star steam-ship Belgic, Capt. Metcalf, from New-York Feb. 21, for Liverpool direct, was signaled off Fastnet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

HAVRE, March 3.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Danre, from New-York on the evening of Feb. 20, arr. here this forenoon.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Garrett, from Boston Feb. 21, for Liverpool, arr. here at 6 A. M. to-day, and proceeded.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, March 2.—Sld. steam-ship Acapulco, New-York.

HALIFAX, March 2.—Sld. steamers Alhambra, Boston, and Chase, Portland.

Sld. March 3, schrs. Albertine and Annie, Boston.

HAVANA, March 1.—Arr. bark Adolique, (Br.,) Portland.

Arr. March 2, steamers Frankfort, (Ger.,) Bremen, via Havre, and City of New-York.

Sld. March 2, steamer W. P. Clyde, New-Orleans; schrs. Eastern Queen, Savannah, and Kate Carleton, Cardenas.

MATANZAS, March 2.—Arr. brig Little Fury, (Br.) St. Thomas; schr. Louisa A. Orr, Havana, for Portland.

PANAMA, March 1.—Arr. steamer Costa Rico, San Francisco and Central American ports.

TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CHARTER OAK

Life Insurance Company,

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

Receipts for Year Ending Dec. 31, '74

Received for premiums	$3,226,907 42
Received for interest and rents	699,684 11
Total receipts	$3,926,591 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$744,693 33
Paid for matured endowments	81,127 50
Paid for dividends to policy holders	373,420 26
Paid for surrendered and canceled policies	953,535 79
(Total payments on account of policy holders, $2,157,776 87.)	
Paid for dividends on capital	16,000 00
Paid for commissions to agents	269,728 92
Paid for medical examinations and all other expenses	164,274 10
Taxes	76,289 10
Total payments	$2,684,068 99

Assets Dec. 31, 1874.

Real estate owned (company's building in Hartford, $844,380 54; other property, bought under foreclosure of loans, $221,300)	$1,065,680 54
Loans on bonds and mortgages and collaterals	6,452,016 82
Cash on hand and in bank	882,000 77
Premium loans and notes for cash premiums	3,761,981 99
Stocks and bonds owned	393,590 00
Balances due from agents	70,484 54
Interest and rents due and accrued	353,604 26
Premiums unreported, being for December, 1874	162,322 32
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums	114,669 47
Total assets	$13,256,440 68

Liabilities.

Reserve required as per New-York standard	$11,493,000 00
Death claims not due, or due and resisted	229,200 43
Dividends to policy holders not due	38,490 82
Total liabilities	$11,760,691 27
Surplus per New-York standard	$1,495,749 41

POLICY ACCOUNT.

In force, Dec. 31, '73	26,761 policies, ins.	$61,967,847
Issued in 1874	4,965 policies, ins.	10,185,620
Total	31,720 policies, ins.	$72,153,467
Ceased to exist in '74	4,364 policies, ins.	10,088,260
In force, Dec. 31, '74	27,362 policies, ins.	$62,065,207

JAMES C. WALKLEY, Pres.
S. H. WHITE, Vice Pres. and Treas.
HALSEY STEVENS, Sec.
WILLIAM L. SQUIRE, Ass't Sec.
L. W. MEECH, Actuary.

E. O. GOODWIN, Gen. Agt.,
OFFICE, 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIAMONDS.

Those who intend to purchase Diamonds, either large or small, will find decided advantages in examining our large assortment. Stones of the first quality only.

HOWARD & CO., Diamond Merchants,
No. 222 5th av., New-York.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG man (Protestant) as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; City reference. Address G. W., No. 354 4th av.